The New-York Times.

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THE CHARTER.

The Discussion in the Assembly on the New Act for the Government of New-York City.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 20, 1873.

Although the session of the day began half an hour earlier than usual, the seats of the members were more generally occupied when the gavel of Speaker Cornell fell than on any previous day. The interesting character of the work of the day was thus clearly foreshadowed, and it was especially noticeable that several Republican members not always to be found in their seats were this morning promptly on hand, and thus put an end to rumors that any one of the majority was disposed to shirk any responsibility in connection with the reorganization of the government of the City of New-York.

The work upon the charter began at 10:35 o'clock A. M., immediately after the reading of the journal, by Speaker Cornell declaring that the House would now proceed to the consideration of the special order of the day as in Committee of the Whole, and called Mr. Moore, of St. Lawrence, to the chair. The reading of the bill was then commenced by Mr. O'Donnell, the Clerk, but the second section only was reached when the Democratic opposition cropped out in an amendment offered by Mr. C. G. Cornell, to restore the Board of Assistant Aldermen. He made a speech in its support, being followed in the same line by Mr. Wood, Mr. Weed, Mr. Blumenthal, Mr. Campbell, and others. Mr. Weed, especially, indulging in the spread-eagle style until he wearied the patience of the House. The charter as it was reported was briefly defended by Mr. Pierson, who declared that no organization had appeared before the committee to insist upon the retention of the Assistant Aldermen. Mr. Norton spoke to the same effect, saying that the Assistant Aldermen have no legislative power, and are a useless expense. Mr. Blumenthal was very emphatic in opposition to this section, and, as he was laboring under a severe cold, spoke with great difficulty. He urged that, as the Aldermen number only fifteen, and are elected on a general ticket, there should be Assistants, to be chosen by districts, as direct representatives of the people. Mr. Beebe was among the last to attack the provision, and he was especially pathetic in reference to the abandonment of popular rights which is apparent in the section, and had much to say concerning the tinsel crown which the political citizenship would be if the Assistant Aldermen were abolished, and quoted Story and other law writers on the subject, while the members he supposed he was addressing either looked up their bills or wrote their letters. The whole debate, which lasted over two hours, with the exception, perhaps, of Mr. Blumenthal, was simply a desperate effort to make party capital out of very scanty material, and the Republicans seeing this fact very clearly, were very restive under the infliction, especially when applied by Mr. Beebe, but as there was no escape from it, they sat patiently in their seats and let the Democrats talk themselves hoarse. When they had accomplished this, Mr. Alberger and Mr. Pierson, unfortunately, thought it necessary to say a few words in defense of the section, which gave the Democrats a short breathing spell, and inspired Smith Weed to again set free his spread-eagle to soar about the chamber, shrieking out rounded periods in defense of Democracy, and imploring the majority not to afflict the Republican Party by giving it the Government of the City of New-York. Mr. Husted followed, and beginning by complaining of the amount of "gas" which had been blown by the Democrats, proceeded to say that the abolition of the Assistant Aldermen was simply a question of expediency. All experience shows that a single Board of Aldermen is preferable. Mr. Beebe then wanted another talk, and had it, after which Mr. Herring, of Westchester, spoke briefly in favor of but one Board of Aldermen. Mr. Smith Weed then got off speech number three, and gave the foundation of an interesting problem. If he makes three speeches on each section, of ten minutes each, will his life be prolonged to complete his task? He was followed by Mr. Clarke, of New-York, who spoke in favor of the section as it came from the committee. The prolonged debate then came, at last, to a close, and the amendment was voted down by a viva voce vote, no one having the courage to ask for a rising vote until it was too late.

The third section was then read, and Mr. Crary presented a substitute providing for twenty-one aldermen, elected by Assembly Districts, whereupon Mr. Prince suggested that if Mr. Crary would change it so that one alderman shall reside in each Assembly district, but voted for on a general ticket, it would be acceptable to the House. But it was instantly shown that he had no authority to speak for his Republican colleagues, as Mr. Opdyke, in a few vigorous words, showed that the amendment, in any shape, would lead to corrupt combinations in nominating conventions, and lead to a low class of aldermen being elected. Mr. Campbell went to the rescue of Mr. Prince and Mr. Crary, and offered a further amendment, which was promptly voted down. There was further discussion upon the distribution of the Aldermen over the City, and an increase of the number, but the Crary amendment was finally voted down by 85 to 18, Mr. Prince, Mr. Vedder, Mr. Snyder, Mr. Cope, and a few other Republicans voting with the Democrats. Mr. Prince then offered another amendment, providing for a Spring election. Mr. Pierson and Mr. Husted spoke against the amendment, saying it was impossible to get out the vote at a special election, and that an election in New-York involving a great expense, it was desirable to have them as infrequent as possible. The Spring election was advocated by Mr. Blumenthal and others, but finally the change to a Spring election was voted down. Speaker Cornell offered an amendment by adding to the section the words "No elector shall vote for more than one person for the office of alderman who resides in the same Assembly district with said elector." The object of the amendment was to secure the distribution of the aldermen over the City, but it was found that it would be impracticable in operation, and it was therefore withdrawn. Mr. Jacobs subsequently offered the same amendment in different words, but Mr. Cornell explained that it could not be made practicable. By this time nearly an hour and a half had been spent upon the third section, but Democratic ingenuity in devising expedients for delaying the progress of the bill was not yet exhausted, for Mr. Smith Weed offered yet another amendment, providing that the Mayor shall fill all vacancies in the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Pierson, however, referring to the change which will be made in the appointing power in the twenty-fifth section, suggested that the House could not intelligently discuss the question at this stage of the proceedings, and Mr. Weed withdrew his amendment, with the understanding that he would renew it subsequently. The hour of 2 o'clock having now arrived, the Speaker resumed the chair, and in accordance with its previous order, adjourned the House until 4 o'clock.

As the net result of the morning session of three hours and a half, only three sections had been disposed of, but there was compensation in the fact that the Democratic opposition had almost spent itself, and without producing the slightest impression on the Republican ranks. Mr. Prince had indeed declared for a Spring election, and some few Republicans had followed his lead, but he had announced himself in favor of the charter as a whole, and his course upon this single point was not considered as indicating hostility to the bill. But the great advantage which had resulted from the debates of the morning was that, solely by Democratic tactics, party lines had been plainly drawn upon the charter. Every speaker against it had been a Democrat, with the single exception of Mr. Prince upon a point not vital and upon every vote the great body of the Republicans had rallied to the side of Mr. Pierson, who had himself taken charge of the bill, instead of delegating that duty to Mr. Husted, and had shown himself fully equal to the task. The feeling, therefore, among the friends of the charter at the close of the morning session was one of confidence in the speedy passage of the bill, with only such amendments as should be proposed by the Committee on Cities. The House had been felt, and it was apparent that there was no combination against the charter, and that more than the necessary number of votes can be obtained for it. As to when it would get to a third reading it was not so easy to speak, as it was impossible to say when the Democrats would stop making speeches. The patience of the House had been sorely tried during the morning, and it was clear that if a resolution should be offered putting some limit to debate, it would receive strong support.

When the House reassembled, at 4 o'clock, Mr. Smith Weed was found invigorated by the recess to such an extent that he was ready with another amendment, and offered one to have all the Aldermen elected at one time, instead of in sets of five in different years, as proposed by the bill. Mr. Weed was, fortunately, not equal to a speech, and, having made his proposition, Mr. A. B. Cornell hoped the amendment would not prevail, as the plan proposed in the bill had been reached after careful consideration, and had been judged to be best adapted to the public interest. Mr. Blumenthal followed in advocacy of the amendment, and Mr. Smith Weed also had a few words to say in its favor. Mr. Opdyke was brief and pointed against it, and it was then voted down with great vigor. Mr. Blumenthal was on hand then with another effort to increase the number of Aldermen to twenty-one, and the flood-gates of talk were opened again, and it was nothing but a repetition of that of the morning, upon substantially the same point. Mr. Crary spoke in its favor, and Speaker Cornell followed against it, showing that the number proposed in the bill was best for the public interest. It was then voted, and Mr. Beebe then sought to make the number twenty-seven, but it was voted down without debate, and at last the House got over the third section, which had consumed so much time. The fourth section being read, Mr. Pierson moved to make it read that a majority of the Aldermen shall constitute a quorum, and even on this trivial point Smith Weed and Mr. Blumenthal were equal to the task of making a speech, but the motion of Mr. Pierson was in the end adopted.

Another debate sprung up on the fifth section, caused by Messrs. Crary and Blumenthal wanting to include all the heads of departments among those who shall have the right to participate in the decisions of the Aldermen; but it was voted down. The sixth section was attacked by Mr. Beebe, who wanted the President of the Aldermen elected by yeas and nays, instead of viva voce, and it was voted down. Beebe had another amendment to deprive the Aldermen of the power to judge of the rights of its members to election, and it was voted down. The seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth sections were then adopted without amendments being offered; but Mr. Crary had one for the thirteenth, which, however, was withdrawn. The fourteenth section was amended, on motion of Mr. Deering, in a verbal manner, and all down to the seventeenth was gone through with without any debate; but, in that, Mr. Prince made an amendment, which, after a short debate, was rejected. The eighteenth section was amended, on motion of Mr. Pierce, by striking out the latter portion as verbiage. There was considerable debate on this section, as to whether it did not bring the tax levy again to Albany, and prohibit all assessments, except by the authority of the Legislature; but the House being assured by Speaker Cornell and Mr. Deering that such was not the case, the section was adopted. A constitutional question arose on the twenty-second, the section which provides for the filling of the office of Mayor in case of a vacancy, Mr. McGuire, of Schuyler, contending that the mode proposed was unconstitutional, and Mr. Opdyke arguing to the contrary. The section was accepted unchanged, except by an amendment of Mr. Blumenthal, that the acting Mayor shall not make appointments or sign ordinances until the sickness or absence of the Mayor has continued for ten days. Originally the section read five days. The other sections down to the twenty-fifth were adopted without debate, and, the hour of 6 o'clock having arrived, a recess was taken until 7½.

AFTER RECESS.

As soon as the House reassembled Mr. Opdyke offered the following as a substitute for section 25:

The heads of all departments and all commissioners shall be appointed, whether for a full term or to fill a vacancy, in the manner following: At any time after a period of thirty days prior to the expiration of the office of any such officer, or at any time after the occurrence of a vacancy in any such office, a majority in number of the members of the Board of Aldermen may in writing nominate to the Mayor a person to fill such office; if the Mayor approve such nomination, he shall express his concurrence therein in writing; if the Mayor do not approve, he shall communicate such fact to the Board of Aldermen within seven days after such nomination shall have been sent to him, or at the next meeting of said board, and his reasons in writing for such disapproval. If the Mayor shall so approve such nomination, or if he shall not so communicate his disapproval, the person so nominated shall thereupon become appointed. If the Mayor shall, in the manner aforesaid, communicate to the Board of Aldermen his disapproval of any such nomination, the said board shall, after five days, and within fifteen days from the receipt of such communication, proceed to consider and vote upon such nomination, and if the same shall then receive a majority of the votes of all the members of the Board, the person so nominated shall thereupon become appointed. On such reconsideration, the yeas and nays shall be recorded. If, on any such reconsideration, the nomination of any persons shall not receive a majority vote of the board, such nomination shall receive no further reconsideration, and such persons shall not be again nominated for the same office, but the board shall proceed to make another nomination therefor, in the same manner as above. Provided there shall, in like manner, be appointed all members of any board or commission authorized to superintend the erection or repair of any building belonging to or to be paid for by the City, whether named in any law or appointed by any local authority, and also all members of any other local board, and all other officers not now elected by the people, whose appointment is not herein otherwise provided for.

Every head of department and person in this section named, except as herein otherwise provided, shall hold his office for the term of six years, and in each case until a person is duly appointed in his place. The terms of office of all such heads of departments and persons other than those first appointed, shall commence on the 1st day of March; but the heads of departments first appointed after the passage of this act shall, except as herein otherwise expressly provided, be appointed for two, four, and six years, respectively, and all the provisions hereof shall apply to the nomination and appointment of the persons to be first appointed. The persons first appointed shall take office on the expiration of the terms of office of the present incumbents, as hereinafter provided, and shall hold their offices until the 1st day of March in the year in which it is herein provided that their respective terms shall expire. In the case of a vacancy, the person appointed shall hold his office for the unexpired term.

The Mayor may be removed from office by the Governor, in the same manner as sheriffs, except that the Governor may direct the inquiry provided by law to be conducted by the Attorney-General, and after charges have been received by the Governor, he may, pending the investigation, suspend the Mayor for a period not exceeding thirty days. The heads of departments, and all other persons whose appointment is in this section provided for, may be removed by the Mayor at pleasure, subject, however, before such removal shall take effect, to the approval of the Governor, expressed in writing. The Mayor shall, in all cases of removal, communicate to the Governor, in writing, his reasons for such removal.

Mr. Opdyke proceeded to argue in support of the substitute, and said it was very important that some change should be made in the control of the City, as in all the departments but two the tools of the Ring yet remain in power, and to secure their removal he had sacrificed many ideas which he had entertained. This was a practical good which he could achieve, while it was apparent to him that it was not possible at this time to get such a charter for New-York as would be proper in all respects.

Mr. Blumenthal spoke at great length in favor of giving the Mayor alone the power of appointing, and during his speech there was a notable incident. Mr. John Kelly, of Tammany Hall, entered the Chamber and took a seat to the right of the chair, where he received the attentions of Mr. Timothy C. Campbell and other equally well-known devotees of Tammany. Mr. Blumenthal spoke over an hour and a half, plainly tiring out the patience of the Assembly. Before the conclusion of his speech, it was apparent from the current of talk among the members that there was a strong sentiment in favor of extending the special order over until to-morrow and allow another day for debate. The original intention was to order it to a third reading to-night, and if this is not carried it will only be due to the earnest desire of the Republican majority to allow the utmost possible latitude to debate.

It is now 9 o'clock, and the debate has lasted ten hours, and has been expended on the first twenty-five sections, and there is another feeling that as all the vital points have passed under review and have been thoroughly discussed, it will now be proper to report progress on the bill, and in the House order it to a third reading. What will be done is not entirely clear, except that the members are tired out.

Mr. Clarke, of New-York, replied to Mr. Blumenthal, speaking at length and with vigor in defence of the Opdyke substitute, saying there was no such thing, practically, as a non-partisan Government, and the substitute clothed the Mayor with all the power which it was proper to give him under the present circumstances. The substitute had, in fact, been in part a consequence of the declaration of Mayor Havemeyer in its favor.

Mr. Jacobs followed Mr. Clarke, and delivered the only effective speech thus far made by the opposition, dealing to a large extent in personalities in regard to the position on the charter of Mr. Pierson, Mr. Husted, Mr. Alberger, Mr. Prince, and Mr. Opdyke, saying they had been controlled by a political "ring" in the Republican Party. He discussed the charter generally, saying it had been made in the interest only of the Republican Party and took away from the Mayor all but the mere shadow of power. He attacked Section 6, giving the Superintendent of Police the power of transfer, saying it was the most infamous provision of law ever presented for the consideration of intelligent legislators. He also attacked Sections 69 and 70, saying it was the most extraordinary power ever proposed to be given any one man.

Mr. Pierson followed in a speech that crushed the sophistries of Jacobs regarding "rings," and the charter being formed in secret cabal. He pictured Jacobs a suppliant of the Boss, who compelled a Democratic Legislature to pass a charter for New-York in a sealed envelope, while, on the other hand, no law had ever been so openly framed, so openly and thoroughly discussed as this one. When Mr. Jacobs spoke of Republicans being members of "rings," he forgot his own record, for no one had done so much in the service of rings as he; no one had so implicitly obeyed the order of rings as a legislator as he. Mr. Pierson then went on to defend the Opdyke substitute with great force, and spoke in favor of the charter as a whole, as securing honest and economical government of the City. Referring to the charges of Mr. Jacobs, that a "ring" had already been made in the Board of Aldermen, and that a person had been selected for Superintendent of Police, Mr. Pierson said there was no shadow of foundation in truth for the charge. If the usual Friday adjournment is taken it will be impossible to pass the charter this week, but if as now seems probable, the members conclude to stay here until Saturday, it can be passed on that day. The Opdyke substitute was a long step in the right direction, and although not all that could be desired, it was the best that could be obtained. The people had decided that the Democratic party must be ousted, and only in this way could it be done.

Mr. Smith Weed followed in another speech, which was his eighth or ninth during the day, and Mr. Alberger then followed in reply to Mr. Jacobs. That gentleman had, however, been so thoroughly scarified by Mr. Pierson that further excoriation was harmless, and Mr. Alberger, perceiving this, soon concluded.

The committee then rose and reported progress, and in the House Mr. Pierson moved that the charter be made a special order for to-morrow morning, and then the House adjourned. There will thus be another day of debate allowed upon the bill, as a further and most conclusive evidence of the desire of the Republicans to allow the utmost freedom of discussion upon the measure.

After the adjournment, there were very general congratulations extended to Mr. Pierson upon his reply to Jacobs, which was generally conceded to be an able one.

CUBA.

How the News from Spain is Regarded in the Ever-Faithful Isle.

HAVANA, Feb. 17, via KEY WEST, Feb. 20.—The journals continue to abstain from referring to events in Spain, much against the will of the middle and poorer classes of Spaniards, who are unanimously in favor of the Republic.

The Dominion and Martinique cable is again working, but the Jamaica and Porto Rico, and the Porto Rico and St. Thomas cables are interrupted.

While a number of grocery warehouses were on fire here to-day, the United States steamer Worcester landed her pumps well manned. The sailors did their work in the palace yard, surrounded by crowds of admiring Havanese.

HAVANA, Feb. 19.—The *Tribuna* (newspaper) of to-day proclaimed the Republic. The people generally favor the Republic, and the Republicans have held an informal meeting for the purpose of discussing their course of action at the coming elections for Deputies in the Cortes. The Spaniards in the interior are nearly all Republicans. The *Cienfuegos Villa Clara*, and other journals, are Republican.

The *Tribune*, in its editorial, says: "Cursed be those who look back, evoking a single remembrance of past times." It asks the insurgents to lay down their arms, to stop dreaming of absurd independence, and to forget animosities. "We offer you as an olive branch the white flag. You are our brothers. Come and share the glory which awaits us, shaking from the world the tutelage of tyrants. Do not fail to respond to your brothers' call. If you remain true to bastard ideas, do not believe that a single Spaniard will be with you. Nothing justifies your actions, and if you desire war, every Republican will be a soldier, and every Spaniard a Republican. Spaniards do not rest on their laurels. The Republic signifies order and labor."

The article of the *Tribune* has caused a marked sensation.

Failures in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 20.—During the last two weeks six disastrous failures have occurred in Shelby County, in this State. John A. Reed and Shannon Reed, extensive cattle dealers, failed. Their liabilities were $100,000, and their assets $90,000. Shortly after Messrs. A. W. & Benjamin Offut failed, their liabilities being $30,000 and their assets $20,000. Yesterday Samson B. Maxley and John T. Ballard made an assignment, their liabilities being $20,000 and their assets about $10,000. A great financial pressure is reported from the county, and one old financier has sued every debtor in the county, bringing thirty suits in one day.

WASHINGTON.

The Wilson Report in the Senate—The Sundry Civil Bill—The Colfax Testimony Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Just before adjournment in the House, to-day, Judge Wilson, of the Pacific Railroad Investigating Committee, obtained the floor, and presented what he termed a partial report upon the several subjects committed to their charge, an abstract of which appears elsewhere. The report, in full, is longer than was supposed, but is precisely what was stated in these dispatches last night; to wit, a very clear and succinct history of the relations of the Union Pacific Railroad to Credit Mobilier, to the United States Government, and to its creditors generally, with no recommendation of severe measures. The committee, as has heretofore been predicted, found themselves confronted with several very embarrassing questions, and they wisely resolved to ignore all propositions looking to a revocation of the charter, or Government control of the road. They deem its undisturbed private management best adapted to insure the safety of all creditors, the Government included, and as will be seen by the bill reported, they place the Government in the position of the holder of a *cestui que* trust, with power to protect itself and all other creditors by compelling the restoration to the treasury of the Union Pacific Railroad Company of any moneys fraudulently diverted from it. The full report is a most interesting document, and furnishes the first complete and authentic history of the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, and the means by which that company and the Credit Mobilier became identical, including the manner in which the latter amassed and divided its large profits. The committee make no reference to the Central Pacific Company in their report, because, as the members privately say, they have not finished that branch of the investigation, but indicate a purpose to go on, and possibly submit another report before the close of the session. No reference is made in this report to the interest question, because that matter is already in a fair way of settlement by the amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill.

THE FISHERIES.

Gen. Banks made another unsuccessful attempt to-day to induce the House to set upon the bill providing for carrying out the fisheries provisions of the Washington Treaty. It is not likely that it can now be brought before the House, unless it should come over from the Senate.

FARNSWORTH'S LAST CHANCE.

Gen. Butler's opposition to the enactment of this bill is chronic, and does not decrease. To-day he carried the House with him into Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil bill, in spite of Gen. Banks' protest. Good progress was made on the Appropriation bill, which ought to be passed in one more day's work. Farnsworth made his annual attack upon Mr. Mullett, and met with even less sympathy than usual. This was his last opportunity to ventilate this personal spleen in this direction on the floor of the House.

GRAND LARCENY PREVENTED.

A bad bill came within very few votes of passing the House to-day. It was reported by Gen. Ferry, from the Military Committee, at 10 o'clock last night, when there was no quorum present, and nearly all those present were its friends and had been notified of its coming. It authorized a recomputation of the accounts between the United States and several of the States, growing out of the war of 1812, on a basis as to the readjustment of interest which would take at the least three millions from the Treasury, and in all probability double that sum. Virginia is chiefly interested in this claim, and under the recomputation would secure $2,000,000. The passage of the bill would have opened up the old accounts, settled as far back as 1825, of eight different States, and be attended with infinite difficulty and trouble. Its passage would set a dangerous precedent. All the Democratic votes were secured for the measure, and as is customary, the votes of the Southern Republicans. It failed by nine votes.

THE OBSCENE PUBLISHERS.

Members of Congress are in the receipt of letters from dealers in obscene literature, urging them to oppose the passage of the bill now pending, which increases the power of the Post-office Department to suppress this vile traffic, and also prohibits under severe penalties the importation of the same. Some of these letters, though addressed to different members, are in the same handwriting, and this fact fortunately helps to unravel some other disgraceful proceedings of recent origin.

THE COLFAX TESTIMONY.

Fernando Wood got even with Mr. Colfax to-day. During the latter's term as Speaker, Mr. Wood in debate one day indulged in most insulting and disrespectful language toward the American Congress, of which he was himself a member. The House, by resolution, formally censured Mr. Wood, and directed that he be reprimanded at the bar of the House. Mr. Colfax mildly, but firmly, carried out his instructions, so to-day Mr. Wood gloated over his revenge, which he took in the shape of a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to examine the evidence in Mr. Colfax's case, with a view of reporting articles of impeachment. The vote on this resolution was a curious one, and developed very significantly the temper and purposes of the Democrats. They have threatened revenge in some shape for the manner in which the report of the Poland Committee deals with Mr. Brooks, and so they went solidly for Mr. Wood's resolution. The public will please observe how they play their cards in this matter. Five Republicans, viz: Butler, Beatty, Porter, Stevenson, and Worthington Smith voted yea, and, as several Republicans did not vote, the result was closer than was at first supposed; yeas, 106; nays, 109. So the House refused to consider it. Mr. Tyner immediately afterward moved an appropriate resolution simply referring the testimony without instructions, which was unanimously adopted.

ANOTHER INVESTIGATION THREATENED.

Mr. Legrand Lockwood, Jr., said the other day, in an inconsiderate way, when before the Ways and Means Committee, having been asked whether it was the impression, so far as he knew, that it was necessary to use money to secure legislation, that he believed it was. He gave as an instance the Pacific Mail Steam-ship subsidy, and gave the name of a gentleman who had so informed him. Private inquiry exploded the statement as mere talk; in fact, not even that, for Lockwood's informant denied ever having said so. But it was enough for men of such sensitive and delicate virtue as Randall. So to-day, having learned that the Ways and Means Committee were just out of work, he directed the House to put the committee on this scent, and the House obeyed. The public is, therefore, to be regaled with another hunt for scandal. And it should be remarked, right here, that gentlemen in Wall-street, and the public generally, if they carefully study the developments in the case of Judge Sherman, as well as the testimony of Colgate, will therein find how fictitious are all assertions that the legislation in question was due in the slightest degree to the influence of these or any other gentlemen; and, in general, that money is wasted as well as misappropriated, when spent with a view of forwarding legislation, especially that coming before a committee like the Ways and Means or the Finance Committee of the Senate. If a tithe of the operations of the lobby agents or attorneys for special interests could come to light, this fact would be more than confirmed.

JUDGE SHERMAN'S CASE.

The Ways and Means Committee, before beginning the Bassett branch of the investigation before it, held a conference over the case of Judge Charles T. Sherman, and unanimously adopted a resolution referring the evidence taken in regard to him to the Judiciary Committee, with a view to the preparation of articles of impeachment. The resolution will be offered in the House to-morrow by Mr. Roberts. The committee, although finding a verdict against Judge Sherman, was of opinion that its own jurisdiction was limited to the presentation of the above resolution. Mr. Bassett, the clerk of the committee, in his testimony, denied specifically the several allegations made against him by Colgate. Other witnesses will be examined to-morrow.

OAKES AMES.

Oakes Ames was again called before the Credit Mobilier Committee of the Senate to-day, and requested to try and refresh his memory about delivering the Credit Mobilier stock that belonged to Mr. Patterson to Morton, Bliss & Co. He recognized his handwriting immediately, but said he never wrote on that kind of paper. It was a letter-press copy. He has no doubt that he delivered the stock personally to Morton, Bliss & Co., although he previously denied it. It is a singular circumstance that the receipt given Ames by Mr. Patterson for this same stock was dated five or six days earlier than the receipt which Morton, Bliss & Co. gave him for the same. This would indicate that Mr. Ames had not the stock at the time of settlement with Mr. Patterson, but that he agreed at that time to deliver the certificates for Mr. Patterson to Morton, Bliss & Co. At any rate, it is clearly shown that he did so deliver them.

THE MEXICAN CLAIM COMMISSION.

In his last annual Message the President recommended that the time within which the Mexican Commission was to accomplish its work be extended. Congress has not complied with this request. Yesterday a confidential executive document was delivered to several Senators urging upon them the importance of such action. The interests of American citizens involved are very considerable. It is understood that persons in Mexican interests are endeavoring to prevent an extension of time. The Senate will probably pass the legislation desired in the Message before adjournment.

THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE DEFICIENCY.

The following from the official records of the Post-office Department shows the amount of deficit in the accounts for 1872 of Stephen H. Knapp, Superintendent of mails at the Post-office in New-York City:

First quarter of 1872	$3,686 53
Second quarter of 1872	2,388 40
Third quarter of 1872	2,627 22
Fourth quarter of 1872	1,003 93
Total	$10,706 23

The department has the receipts of Mr. Knapp for something more than one-half of the foregoing deficit. The accounts of 1873 are being rapidly examined.

ARRIVAL OF INDIAN CHIEFS.

Two Winnebago chiefs from Wisconsin, with their interpreter, arrived this evening to protest against the removal of the remnant of their tribe, composing 1,000 men, from Wisconsin to the Indian Territory. Congress has appropriated $50,000 to secure such removal. These chiefs sold their ponies to obtain means for their journey.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day considered the deficiency estimates for the year ending June 30, 1873, and prior years, but took no action. Secretary Boutwell, Secretary Belknap, and other officers of the Government will appear before the committee to explain the amounts required for their respective departments. The estimates for deficiencies are as follows: Congress, $905; Department of State, $254,961; Treasury Department, $1,797,624; War Department, $2,831,800; Interior Department, $28,099; Department of Agriculture, $2,180; Department of Justice, $300,000; Judicial, $5,694; total, $5,221,263.

ARMY ORDERS.

The following general order has been promulgated from the head-quarters of the army:

The Seventh United States Cavalry is hereby transferred from the Department of the South to the Department of Dakota. The detachments of the regiments in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama will march to Louisville, Ky., or Memphis, Tenn., to take steamboats and proceed by river transportation to Fort Randall, Dakota Territory. The detachments in North and South Carolina will be transported by rail to Memphis, and there embark in like manner for Fort Randall. The movement will begin by the 1st of March proximo.

CERTIFICATES OF SHIPPING COMMISSIONERS.

Secretary Boutwell has addressed the following letter to Hon. John Lynch:

SIR: I have received your letter of the 17th inst. inquiring whether, in the opinion of this department, all masters of vessels of the United States engaged in the foreign trade must present articles certified by a shipping commissioner to the collector of the port of departure before clearing. I reply that under the construction given to the act of June 7, 1872, as amended by the act approved Jan. 15, 1873, collectors of customs should not require the masters of vessels bound to the British North American Possessions, the West India Islands, or the Republic of Mexico, to present articles certified by a commissioner. In the case of vessels bound as above described, a copy of the articles should be obtained from the collector, under the act of July 20, 1840, in the same manner as before the passage of the act to authorize the appointment of shipping commissioners, &c., approved June 1, 1872."

The Modocs—Efforts to Secure an Interview With Capt. Jack.

FAIRCHILD RANCH, Cal., Feb. 19.—Mr. A. B. Meacham arrived here yesterday, and the commissioners and Gen. Canby were out in private session in the afternoon for about two hours. They have sent for two Modoc women, Mrs. Whittle and Modoc Sally, with a view to sending them into Capt. Jack's camp to arrange an interview. From what I can learn there are very little hopes of peace, as the Commissioners will not pardon the murderers, and the latter, knowing their prospective fate, will not give themselves up, and, being the stronger party, will not allow any other peace Indians to leave the camp.

The negotiations will probably last over three weeks.

Prince Edward Island Asking Admission to the Dominion—Seal Fishing.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 20.—The Government of Prince Edward Island has sent a deputation to Ottawa to arrange the terms for the admission of that colony into the Dominion.

Extensive preparations are being made in Newfoundland for the seal-fishery the coming season. But few sailing-vessels will be employed. The Inman steamer City of Halifax has been purchased, and new steamers are building for this trade. The fleet will number about twenty vessels.

The Chicago City Lots Swindle.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 20.—The *Tribune* of this morning publishes a full exposé of the swindle in so-called Chicago city lots, which appears to have already numbered its victims by thousands, and to be still adding to the number in the Eastern States. It appears from this account that one G. W. Scott purchased a quantity of swamp land about twenty miles from the Court-house at $9 per acre, and subdivided it into lots which have been sold at $200 each to hundreds of people in this city. The *Tribune* publishes a list of over 1,000 purchasers, besides many persons in other sections of the country. An examination of the plot of this subdivision, which was dubbed the Boulevard Subdivision, shows that the lots ranged in size from 15 by 35 to 9 by 20 feet; the streets averaged 8 feet in width, and the alleys 18 inches. Letters are being constantly received here from parties East, inquiring as to the value of lots in this subdivision, which shows that some parties are offering them for sale throughout the country.

NEW-JERSEY.

A Civil Rights Bill in the Legislature—The Soldier's Children's Home—The Railroad Bills.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Feb. 20.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Stone introduced a bill to protect the civil rights of the citizens of New Jersey. It enacts as follows:

That no citizen of this State shall, by reason of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, be excepted or excluded from the full and equal enjoyment of any accommodation, advantage, facility, or privilege furnished by innkeepers, by common carriers, (whether on land or water,) by licensed owners, managers, or lessees of theatres, or other places of public amusement; by trustees, commissioners, superintendents, teachers, and other officers of common schools and public institutions of learning, the same being supported by moneys derived from general taxation or authorised by law; also of cemeteries, associations, and benevolent associations supported or authorized in the same way, provided that private schools, cemeteries, or institutions of learning established exclusively for white or colored persons, and maintained respectively by voluntary contributions, shall remain according to the terms of the original establishment.

Any person named as above, who shall violate the provisions therein contained, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both. Every discrimination against any citizen on account of color, by the use of the word "white," or any other term in any present law, statute, ordinance, or regulation, is by this act repealed or annulled.

The House to-day ordered to a third reading the bill to incorporate the North and South Jersey Railroad—to extend from Salem, by way of Bordentown and Princeton, to the line of the New-Jersey Central. The House passed the bill to restore the Jersey City Police Commissioners to citizenship.

A bill appropriating $6,000 for the support of the Soldiers' Children's Home was introduced in the Senate to-day. The Home has now 186 inmates, all the orphans of New-Jersey soldiers who lost their lives in the war of the rebellion.

The Philadelphia and New-York Railroad bill still remains in the House, its friends, it is said, being afraid to have it go to the Senate lest it should be there summarily killed. On the other hand, the bill passed in the Senate in the interest of the Pennsylvania Central, has not yet gone to the House, the indications being that the action upon it in that body would be unfavorable at this time. Hopes of its ultimate passage, however, are entertained by its supporters.

The Senate, to-day, unanimously refused to concur in the House resolution to attend the inauguration ceremonies at Washington on the 4th of March, on the ground that it would involve a neglect of the public business. The Senate has passed 111 bills originating in that body, and sixty-six House bills. Forty-two Senate bills have been sent to the Governor. The whole number of bills introduced in the Senate to this date is 287. The Senate have adopted a concurrent resolution to adjourn *sine die* on Friday, March 14.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The first monthly report of the progress of the St. Gothard Tunnel has just been published. At the end of December, nearly 400 feet had been pierced, and 48 feet of the masonry completed. About 80 feet of the cutting at the opening of the tunnel have also been finished. During the month of December an average of 272 men had been employed on the works.

The *Indépendance Belge* states that a complete rupture has taked place between the Duc de Montpensier and Queen Isabella. The cause is said to be the quarrels which occur between between the Queen and her husband, which the Duke in a letter to Queen Christina said he regarded as jeopardising the dynasty. Queen Christina is said to have called her daughter's serious attention to the communication, upon which the latter declared that she would have no further relations with the Duke, but reserve her liberty to do the best she could for herself and her son.

The London *Record* says: The Ultra-Ritualist party are now in great commotion about the anticipated marriage of the son of a nobleman of high rank to the daughter of one of the most eminent Jewish families naturalized in England. Last Sunday, Rev. Mr. West strongly censured the intended alliance from the pulpit, without naming the parties, and it is rumored that there is a combination among the Ultra-Ritualists to prevent a license from being granted. Mr. West, perhaps, is not aware that in 1839 Right Honorable Henry Fitzroy, who, we believe, was then Under-Secretary of State, was married to a sister of Baron Rothschild.

A Chinese paper, the *Flying Dragon*, was carried on for some time in London under English superintendence. Now the English metropolis is to have a Japanese paper, under a Japanese proprietor and editor, who will have the assistance of Rev. Mr. Summers, the professor of Japanese at King's College. It is named the *Tai Sei Shimbum*, or *Great Western News*, and is to be illustrated. This journal is to publish the writings of the numerous Japanese now in England and America, and thus to communicate their observations on Western proceedings to their countrymen at home. The number of these Japanese is estimated at 700, and a large proportion of them are students.

The *Messager de Paris* of Feb. 6 publishes the following as the text of the proposal for arbitration made by M. Delignorgis to the French and Italian Cabinets relative to the question of the Laurium mines: "I propose that the following questions be submitted to the Cabinets of Vienna, Berlin, London, and St. Petersburg: 1. Can the complaint of a foreign subject concerning real property be withdrawn from the competence of a territorial tribunal and become the object of diplomatic intervention? 2. Is it admissible that the French and Italian Governments should express an opinion upon a mining law established in 1871, before the tribunal itself pronounces judgment? 3. Is it possible to settle the question legally either by an authentic interpellation of the mining law, or by the abrogation of clause 3 of that law?" The French and Italian Governments replied affirmatively to these questions.

The German law courts have not supported the Government in its action against the newspapers which published the recent Papal Allocution. The first case tried was that of the Frankfort *Gazette*, the seizure of which by the police has been declared illegal. The Court held that, as the text of the Allocution was introduced by an editorial statement which showed that the conductors of the paper did not approve of the tenor and tendencies of the Allocution, there was no contravention of the articles 95 and 131 of the Penal Code. The seizure of the paper was, therefore, unwarranted. Following the example thus set at Frankfort, the provincial tribunal of Aix-la-Chapelle has declared the seizure of the *Semaine*, of Malmédy, which published the Allocution, unjustified. The editor of another paper has been less fortunate at Cologne. The *Kölnische Volks Zeitung* has just been fined 100 thalers for reproducing the address sent by a popular gathering of Catholics to the Cologne Jesuits. This was the result of a second trial. In the first instance the paper had been acquitted.

The *British Medical Record* says that the treatment of rheumatism by propylamine has been under discussion at the Société Médicale des Hôpitaux of Paris. Apropos of M. Dujardin-Beaumetz's results, M. Besnier related six cases in which the rapid effects of propylamine seemed to him very striking. M. Brouard related two cases favorable to propylamine. The first was that of a man who had two previous attacks of rheumatism, which had lasted six weeks; seized with a third attack, and treated by propylamine, he was well in twelve days. The second was a servant seized with a sharp attack of rheumatism, and freed from it by two or three days of treatment. Propylamine will shortly be procurable at 80 francs the kilogramme, (its present price is 200 francs.) M. Dujardin-Beaumetz added particulars of a case of acute rheumatism, in which the patient, seized for the second time with the disease, was cured in eight days, after five days of treatment. M. Gombault had succeeded in two or three cases "in a surprising manner." M. Desnos and M. Champollion had seen too many forms of medication vaunted in the treatment of rheumatism not to remain skeptical at present with regard to propylamine. The society agreed to adjourn the discussion till experiments on a large scale, in the hospitals, shall have furnished complete elements for the appreciation of the true therapeutical value of the substance.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Celebrating the Republic at Saragossa—Monarchist Officials Resign—General Fraternization.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—The Republicans had a grand celebration at Saragossa on the 18th inst., the city having been practically delivered into the hands of the people. The monarchical members of the City Government resigned, and their places were filled by Republicans, who were immediately installed. All the political prisoners were released, and the officers of the artillery resigned and surrendered their batteries to the Sergeants. The red flag was displayed from the Governor's residence and at other places. In the evening all the public buildings were illuminated.

MADRID, Feb. 20.—Gen. Sickles, the American Minister, has intimated to the Spanish Government that the United States are not disposed to press embarrassing questions relative to Cuba, desiring to place no obstacles in the way of the Republic.

The governorships of the forty-eight provinces of Spain are to be divided equally among the Radicals and Republicans. The secretaries of the Radical Governors are to be Republicans, and those of the Republican Governors Radicals. Señor Fiol will retain the Governorship of Madrid for the present. A general meeting of the members of the Conservative party will soon be held.

In the Assembly, this afternoon, Señor Castelar praised Salustiano Olozaga, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, for his eminent services to his countrymen; explained the apparent refusal of the United States Congress to vote congratulations to the Spanish Republic by showing that the Parliamentary rules prevented the consideration of the resolutions when they were first proposed, and read a dispatch from Secretary Fish declaring that the American people welcomed the Republic.

Señor Alonso made a powerful speech in favor of the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—Private advices represent that the Carlists in Spain are rapidly increasing in numbers.

Barcelona Not Quite so Enthusiastic—Villages Compelled to Adhere.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—At Barcelona a movement similar to that in Saragossa is in progress, but not with the same success. The Monarchists resigned, but several Republicans have declined to take their places in the Municipal Council. The people refuse to pay the octroi duties, and goods enter the city free. Regular troops occupy the strong places and strategic points, and a British squadron is anchored off the shore. The inhabitants are laying in a store of provisions in their houses, fearing trouble. Large crowds surrounded certain houses which refused to illuminate, and threatened the inmates with violence. The civil and military authorities have taken no action toward recognizing the new government at Madrid, and the revolutionary committees alone proclaimed the republic. Certain villages in the vicinity refusing to accept it, a deputation of Republicans, accompanied by a column of armed volunteers, have gone out to compel their adhesion to the new order.

The statue of Washington has been displaced from the façade of the town hall of Barcelona.

It is reported that a fresh insurrection has broken out in Biscay.

MADRID, Feb. 20.—New elections for members of the Municipal Councils in the Provinces will be held within a fortnight.

The National Assembly will adjourn *sine die* in six weeks. Elections for the new Cortes will follow immediately upon the dissolution.

The transition from the monarchical to the republican form of Government will be peacefully effected.

The Italian frigate Plebiscito, to convey the ex-King Amadeus and family to Italy, has arrived at Cartagena, en route for Lisbon.

The *Gaceta* to-day contains an official report announcing the total defeat of the united bands under Saballs, Bosch, and other Carlist chieftains in Catalonia.

The *Imparcial* says there is ground for belief that several leading conservatives are intriguing for the revival of the Hohenzollern candidature for the throne of Spain.

Bazaine's Trial—A Victory for M. Thiers.

PARIS, Feb 20.—It is reported that the special court-martial for the trial of Bazaine will sit in Blois.

The adoption by the Committee of Thirty of M. Dufaure's proposal to create a Second Chamber is regarded as a victory for President Thiers.

The London Press on Recent Events in the United States.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The *Daily Telegraph* devotes a large space in its columns to details received by mail of the investigations now going on in the United States. Referring to the disclosures made with regard to the election of Senator Pomeroy in the Kansas Legislature, the *Telegraph* praises the conduct of Col. York, and concludes that so long as America can boast of a free Press and find Yorks in each State, we shall not despair of American Institutions.

The indignation of the *Standard* is aroused by Congressman Butler's bill for the distribution of the Alabama award, declaring that it clearly shows that the award exceeds the total amount of the real claims by over $1,000,000. It considers the Geneva decision a diplomatic defeat, the Treaty of Washington a blunder, and arbitration a failure.

Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, is slightly better.

The annual race between the Oxford and Cambridge boat-crews has been fixed to take place on the 29th of March, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The explosion in the coal-mine at Talk-o'-the-Hill, Staffordshire, on Tuesday last, caused the death of twenty miners, not forty, as was at first reported. The bodies of all the men who were killed have been recovered.

A Terrible Catastrophe Reported from Smyrna—100 to 200 Lives Lost.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—A report has just been received here that a café in Smyrna, situated on the shore of the gulf, having been undermined by the tides, was suddenly swallowed up in the waves, and that between 100 and 200 persons, mostly Greeks, were drowned.

The London Chamber of Commerce Dinner.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The annual dinner of the Associated Chambers of Commerce was given at Westminster Hotel last night. Mr. Schenck, the Minister of the United States, was present and responded to the toast to the Diplomatic Corps.

The Prussian Surplus.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—In the Prussian Diet, to-day, Herr Camphausen, Minister of Finance, reported the surplus of last year to be 30,000,000 thalers, and proposed measures for the reduction of the public debt.

The Reichstag—Prince Napoleon—Beloochistan.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—It is probable that a decree will soon be issued convening the Reichstag.

MILAN, Feb. 20.—Prince Napoleon and his wife, the Princess Clotilde, have arrived in Milan.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.—The encroachments of the Persians on Beloochistan have been checked

LOUISIANA.

Mr. Morton's Minority Report on the Condition of Affairs.

Mr. Morton, after reciting the facts in evidence, proceeds as follows:

Louisiana has a constitution which has been ratified by the people; a code of laws enacted by her Legislature from time to time; a general system and body of law which is recognized and administered by her courts, and a Supreme Court in full operation, district and subordinate courts discharging their duties without obstruction in every part of the State. She has her full complement of parish and local officers, who are performing their duties without resistance or interruption. She has a Legislature which was organized under the forms of law, the members of which were declared elected by a tribunal which has been pronounced by the Supreme Court the lawful one for that purpose, and this Legislature has been expressly recognized by the Supreme Court as being the lawful Legislature.

She has an acting Governor who has been declared elected by the Legislature, and installed in office under the forms of law. It cannot be said, therefore, that Louisiana has not a State Government, and that that Government is not, in all outward respects, legal and normal.

NO PARALLEL WITH THE RECONSTRUCTED STATES.

The late insurrectionary States at the end of the war were without governments of any kind. They were without governors, legislatures, courts, State or subordinate officers, and the United States had the power to provide for the reconstruction of the State Governments, and it was their duty to do so. The broad difference between the condition of Louisiana at present and the insurrectionary States at the end of the war must be comprehended by all. The interference of the United States at that time in undertaking the work of reconstruction, was a constitutional and political necessity. The Constitution declares that the United States shall guarantee to each State a republican form of government, and by generally received construction this does not limit the power of Congress to a mere inquiry as to the form, but it is construed to mean as if it read "The United States shall guarantee to each State a government republican in its form." Where there are two rival governments in a State, Congress must first ascertain which is the legal government before it can determine the question whether it is republican in form, and if there be no legal actual government, it is impossible that it should be republican in form. But it is not every irregularity in a State Government that will destroy its existence or impair its republican or legal character.

Mr. Morton then points out that the government of a State is made up of a number of constituent elements, and that the illegal election of any one of these—of the Legislature, for instance, or of the Governor—does not destroy the government, or make a case for Federal interposition.

The theory of our system is that every State Government possesses the power and machinery to correct the wrongs and frauds within itself, practiced under color of or in open violation of its own laws, and that the decision of its own tribunals, created by its Constitution and laws for such purpose, must be received as final. When the Constitution of a State provides that each House of its Legislature shall be the judge of the election and qualification of its members, full faith and credit must be given to their action; and should the Government of the United States go behind their action to inquire whether the members have been elected to the Legislature, their independence would be wholly destroyed, and the validity of their action made to depend upon the will of Congress. So when the laws of a State have constitutionally created a returning board to ascertain who are elected State officers and members of the Legislature, if Congress may go behind the decision of that board, and inquire whether they had the returns before them, and whether they were acting in accordance with the laws of the State, the election of State officers and members of the Legislature would be placed absolutely under the control of Congress.

THE LAW AS DETERMINED IN THE RHODE ISLAND CASE.

He next refers to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Rhode Island Rebellion case of Luther against Borden, where it is declared that the power of determining that a State government has been lawfully established belongs to the State Courts. There is no impeachment of the Supreme Court of Louisiana presented to the committee or to the country. All its members but one were placed upon the bench in 1868, before the present troubles arose, and hold their office for four years longer, and although imputations have been cast upon its action, I know of no foundation for them, and it is not legitimate for Congress to make an inquiry into its motives. The power and duty conferred upon the United States by the fourth article to guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government is political in its character, and not subject to revision by the judiciary, but, upon inquiring, it is ascertained that when a State has an existing Government in active operation, which is not obstructed by violence, in which each department is mutually recognized by the other, and which is republican in its form, there is no foundation for the interference of Congress, and no condition to which its power can attach, and although its officers may have been elected by fraud or installed without election, yet all questions in relation to them must reasonably arise under the constitution and laws of the State; and under the decision in Luther versus Borden, be referred for determination to the tribunals of the State.

THE INTERFERENCE OF CONGRESS DANGEROUS.

The whole affair on both sides is unfortunate and painful, and if Congress could, without exercising a dangerous power and establishing a perilous precedent, set the whole matter aside and provide for a new election with the security that it should be a fair one, it would be far more satisfactory to the people of the whole nation. Murder is the highest crime, but it is not every court that has jurisdiction to punish it, and one court cannot assume such jurisdiction upon the ground that another to which it has been granted will not properly exercise it, and Congress has not the jurisdiction to examine and redress every great wrong that may take place in a State. Where, by the constitution and laws of a State, legal remedies are provided for the redress of all wrongs that may take place in regard to elections, it would be inconsistent with the independence and integrity of the State Governments for the United States to interfere, and assume jurisdiction upon the ground that the State tribunals have acted wrongfully and fraudulently, or will so act. The Government of the United States is not a Don Quixotte, going forth to hunt up and redress all the wrongs that may be inflicted upon the people in any part of the country, but is a Government limited and restrained in its jurisdiction by the charter of its creation, and that charter distinctly recognizes the existence of State governments, to be constituted legally by the States themselves, subject only to the provision of the higher law that they shall be republican in form. This doctrine in no wise recognizes the blood-stained theory of State sovereignty, which has been the evil spirit in our political system, and to which the present troubles in Louisiana may be traced back, but springs from the great fact that the States have a vast body of rights distinctly guaranteed and recognized by the Constitution of the United States, and that among these is the right to constitute their own legislatures, and determine by their own tribunals the legality of their organization. This great power to guarantee to each State a republican form of government, is intended only for the highest and most solemn occasions. If it is invoked for every disorder in the State, it must result in the absorption of the State Governments, and subvert the whole theory and plan of our political institutions. While we are a nation, in which alone the sovereignty resides, yet local self-governments, which preceded the Constitution, and are recognized and continued by it as a part of the great plan of political salvation, are indispensable to our liberty, progress, and happiness, and must be preserved. It should be exercised only upon well-defined principles in cases coming clearly within their limits, and with all the more caution, because it is political in its character, and the use or abuse of it cannot be reviewed by the courts. While it would be imprudent to attempt to define the cases that come within its scope, it may be safely said that it does not comprehend a disorder in a State arising under its own constitution and laws, for which those laws provide remedies—a State in which there is profound peace, and in which the State Government is republican in its form, and discharging its functions in every department without interruption. Even in cases that come within its scope it should not be exercised, except in the last resort, and the States should be left to work out their own relief and reformation as long as there is any hope. There is a government in Louisiana, and in all outward aspects it is legal and normal. Profound peace prevails throughout the State. The Government, through the courts and through its legislative and administrative officers, is operating without interruption or hindrance. Should Congress determine to undertake the work of reconstruction, it must first overturn an actually existing government, which is republican in its form.

JUDGE DURELL'S ACTION CONDEMNED.

The conduct of Judge Durell, sitting in the Circuit Court of the United States, cannot be justified or defended. He grossly exceeded his jurisdiction, and assumed the exercise of powers to which he could lay no claim. The only authority he had in the matter grew out of the act of Congress of 1870 to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment, and the act amendatory of that, passed in 1871, which gave to the courts of the United States jurisdiction in all cases in law and equity arising under the former act. Under the first act two classes of cases might arise—first, the actions to enforce the rights of those who had been "illegally denied the right to vote, upon the ground of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and second, actions to enforce the rights of those who had been deprived of office by reason of the denial to persons of the right to vote on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and suits in equity, ancillary, or in aid of those rights of action, would come within jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of the United States, among which would be a suit to perpetuate testimony. But the pretense that, in a suit to perpetuate testimony, the Court could go beyond the natural and reasonable jurisdiction to decide who constituted the legal returning board, under the laws of Louisiana, and to enforce the rights of such as it might determine to be members of that board, and enjoin others who were not, is without any foundation in law or logic. In the Antoine case Judge Durell not only assumed to determine who constituted the legal Returning Board, but to prescribe who should be permitted to take part in the organization of the Legislature, and to enjoin all persons from taking part in such organization who were not returned by the Lynch Board as elected, and this assumption of jurisdiction was made in the face of the express provision in the act of 1870, that its benefits should not extend to candidates for electors, for Congress, or for the State Legislature. His order issued in the Kellogg case to the United States Marshal to take possession of the State-house for the purpose of preventing unlawful assemblages, under which the Marshal called to his aid a portion of the army of the United States as a posse comitatus, can only be characterized as a gross usurpation.

THE PRESIDENT'S ACTION JUSTIFIED.

Of the President's action, Mr. Morton says it was not for the United States Marshal or for the President to review the decisions and order of Judge Durell, and determine whether he had exceeded his jurisdiction. By the tenth section of the act of 1870, under which Judge Durell has assumed jurisdiction in the case, it is declared "to be the duty of all Marshals and Deputy Marshals to aid and execute all orders to them directed," and that they "shall have authority to summon and call to their aid the bystanders or posse comitatus of the proper county, or such portion of the land or naval forces of the United States, or other militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged." Under this authority the United States Marshal called upon the General in command of the United States troops at New-Orleans for a detachment to aid him in the enforcement of the orders and decree of the court, which demand was complied with. The Constitution enjoins the President to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and this involves the enforcement of the orders, decrees, and judgments of the courts of the United States. But, by the provisions of the act of 1870, it would seem that the United States Marshal has a right to summon upon the instant a portion of the land or naval forces of the United States, without previous authority from the President to enforce the orders or precepts of the courts. But, conceding all the facts in regard to Judge Durell, the question arises, how they affect the legal rights of the parties and the actual status of the Kellogg government. The Lynch returning board has been decided by the Supreme Court of the State to be the legal one, and the other boards—known as the Wharton, the De Ferret, and the Forman boards—to have been without any authority whatever.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

Has the legal character of that board been impaired or vitiated by the illegal interference of Judge Durell? Conceding that interference to have been in every way wrongful, would it have the effect to vitiate the title of the Lynch returning board, as determined by the Supreme Court of the State? I think not. A title which the highest legal tribunal has declared to be good is not impaired by unlawful interference, even by violence, in its support. And the case stands thus: That the Circuit Court of the United States has unlawfully interfered to do certain things which the highest tribunal of the State decides to be lawful and proper in themselves. The Supreme Court of the State having held that the Legislature was the lawful one which was organized by the admission of such persons only as were returned by the Lynch board as elected members, is the legality of that organization affected by the fact that the Circuit Court of the United States interfered to prevent the organization of a Legislature by persons who were not returned as elected by the Lynch board? If an officer in the performance of his duty were aided by a mob, the performance would not be made illegal by the presence and co-operation of an unlawful assemblage. The Kellogg government is a fact, and its legality is sustained by the judicial tribunals of the State, and it is in active operation in all its departments, without actual resistance anywhere. The McEnery government exists only on paper, and all those claiming office under it have never been returned as elected by any person having authority under the laws of Louisiana. Every offense complained of on either side in this case was against the Constitution and laws of Louisiana, and the question now presented broadly is, whether the Congress of the United States shall interfere to correct violations of the laws of the State, and to redress wrongs for which redress is provided by the State tribunals. In the report of the majority of the committee, it is alleged that the election on the 4th of November was so grossly fraudulent as to make it void; that if it had been fair, Kellogg and the other candidates on the Republican ticket would have been elected by a large majority. Without concurring in the opinion that the election was void, I entertain no doubt that it was an organized fraud of the largest dimensions, and that a decided majority of the people of Louisiana sympathise with the Kellogg Government, and earnestly desire to see it maintained. Should Congress declare that Louisiana has no legal State Government, and provide by law for a new one, it would establish a precedent for overturning State Governments and setting up new ones, under which the Government of every State would be at the mercy of Congress as controlled by the passion or exigency of parties. Deploring this condition of things in Louisiana, and earnestly hoping that the people will take warning and with one accord insist upon honest elections and the faithful observance of the law, it is my deliberate judgment that it is better for them to bear the ills they have, and seek reformation and relief under their own laws and tribunals, than to invoke the National Government to the assertion of a power under which State Governments would exist hereafter only by sufferance.

THE BROKERS' TAX INVESTIGATION.

Bassett Denies Colgate's Charges—Letters from Judge Sherman to Mr. Lockwood, Sr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Committee of Ways and Means resumed the investigation of the New-York Stock Exchange subject to-day. They examined Mr. Bassett, clerk of the committee, as to the charges of Mr. Colgate against him. Bassett denied that he ever made any proposition to Colgate to look after the interests of the Exchange for a stipulated amount of money, nor did he ever make any proposition whatever to Colgate; his conversation with Colgate did not exceed a minute and a half, and it was a mere ordinary conversation on the subject of Mr. Buell's bill, which Colgate wanted to see. The following letters were produced before the committee in contradiction of Judge Sherman's testimony:

CLEVELAND, Feb. 1, 1872.

Legrand Lockwood, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I observe in the papers that the Board of Brokers are taking measures to influence Congress in repealing the Brokers' tax. It is very desirable that they should keep quiet at Washington. They will do no good, and may do harm. Their action last Summer prevented the order doing away the tax from going into operation, caused Gen. Pleasonton to lose his position, and roused Mr. Boutwell to become stubborn in his opposition; so now it may cause the tax to be retained while there is almost a certainty that it will be repealed by Congress. I have been in Washington once this Winter, and will go again in the course of ten days, and I have every reason to be confident of success in putting an end to the tax. It might be that the board wish to conduct the matter in their own way. Let me hear from you. Nothing new. All well.

Yours, truly, C. T. SHERMAN.

In another letter to Mr. Lockwood, dated June 25, 1872, Judge Sherman says: "The acknowledgment of the services of the contract is what I especially desire, and that is satisfactory. All that I do claim, is that the money be paid in a reasonable time. Please pay some attention to it, as you have heretofore so kindly done, and when the money is paid and credited to me on the books of your house, advise me."

CLEVELAND, Jan. 20, 1873.

DEAR SIR: I have about come to the conclusion that you have been unsuccessful in bringing those parties to terms in regard to my compensation for services last Winter at Washington. If such is your conclusion please advise me. I go to Washington in a week or ten days, and the result of your efforts may bear upon my action while there upon the interests of those gentlemen. Let me hear from you upon the subject at your earliest convenience. The proposed action of the Government in relation to the stockholders of the Credit Mobilier, of whom your father was one, may result in a claim upon the estate. I, however, think it will not, but be firm to say and do nothing. I will ascertain what is claimed and what is proposed to be done. I will advise you at the proper time.

Very truly, &c., C. T. SHERMAN.

To LEGRAND LOCKWOOD, Esq.

The Committee of Ways and Means, in secret session to-day, decided that the testimony before them as affecting Judge Sherman be sent to the Committee on the Judiciary for their consideration and for such action as may be considered proper in the premises.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

The Harlan-Durant Checks—Mr. Ames' Memory Refreshed on the Package Left with Morton, Bliss & Co.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Senator Morril's Special Committee on Credit Mobilier resumed its session this morning, and Henry C. Crane, of New-York, was sworn. He testified that he was confidential clerk of Dr. Durant, and has held that position for the past eighteen years. On the 22d of December, 1865, witness drew a check for $5,000, in favor of Mr. Harlan, on the Corn Exchange Bank of New-York. It was mailed to Washington to Mr. Harlan. The check was made payable to the order of Mr. Harlan, and could not be used without his indorsement. Witness kept an account in that bank. The check was drawn against the funds of Dr. Durant, in that bank. Witness knew of no other check. Had heard it said that Mr. Durant gave one. Made a search for the checks said to have been given by Dr. Durant in 1865 and 1866, but could not find any. Dr. Durant kept a private account in the Corn Exchange Bank, with which the witness had nothing to do. He (Durant) never claimed the $5,000 from the funds of the Union Pacific Road when he settled with the company. Durant's account against the road was over $450,000. No Senator received any of the money. Witness was requested to produce the check drawn by him in December, 1865, in favor of Mr. Harlan, and replied he would send immediately to New-York for it.

THE PACKAGE DEPOSITED WITH MORTON, BLISS & CO.

Mr. Morrill laid before the committee the following letters:

OFFICE OF MORTON, BLISS & CO., }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1873. }

To Hon. Lot M. Morrill, Chairman, Washington, D.C.:

SIR: In compliance with your request we have the pleasure to inclose herewith the original press copy of a letter addressed by us to Hon. J. W. Patterson, on the 12th of May, 1871; also, a press copy of a receipt in the handwriting of Mr. Oakes Ames, dated May 12, 1871, which we find in one of our letter books of that date, showing beyond doubt that the Credit Mobilier stock and the $2,000 Union Pacific Income bonds were left with us by Mr. Ames personally for account of Mr. J. W. Patterson. We cannot find any other letters or papers bearing upon the matter.

We remain, Sir, very respectfully, MORTON, BLISS & CO.

P.S.—We shall be obliged by your returning the inclosed at your convenience.

MAY 12.

Received of Oakes Ames two Union Pacific income bonds, Nos. 1,355 and 1,356, for $1,000 each, and certificate No. 338, for thirty shares of stock in the Credit Mobilier of America, for Hon. J. W. Patterson, and to be accounted for to him.

(Signed,) MORTON, BLISS & CO.

MAY 12.

Hon. J. W. Patterson, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: We beg to inform you that we have received from Hon. Oakes Ames two Union Pacific income bonds, Nos. 1,355 and 1,356, for $1,000 each, and certificate No. 338, for thirty shares of stock in the Credit Mobilier of America, which we hold for your account. We are, dear Sir, yours truly,

(Signed,) MORTON, BLISS & CO.

Mr. Oakes Ames was recalled, and the above papers were read to him. He testified that he had knowledge of leaving the stock with Morton, Bliss & Co., but supposed he must have left it there by direction of Mr. Patterson.

A recess was taken until 1½ o'clock.

The committee transacted no business after recess.

Termination of the Jumel Case—Verdict for Defendant.

The second trial of the ejectment suit of Bowen vs. Chase, for possession of the estate of Madame Jumel, was concluded yesterday before Judge Shipman in the United States Circuit Court, Mr. O'Conor, Mr. Carter, Gen. Chatfield, Mr. Shaffer, and others of counsel on both sides being present, with their respective clients. Soon after the opening of court, Judge Shipman began his charge to the Jury.

After calling their attention to the question of law which was raised respecting the condition of the estate, he reviewed the evidence as to Bowen's maternity, and called attention to several authorities on this and other points in the case, alluding to the alleged entry of Major Ballou as to Bowen's birth. Bowen's likeness to Mme. Jumel, and the testimony of Hull, who deposed that he saw Bowen, when a boy, in the arms of Betsy Bowen, afterward Mme. Jumel. Judge Shipman next reviewed the conflicting testimony, and concluded his charge as follows: I have thus, as briefly as I could, adverted to some of the prominent features of this case. If I have omitted any material matter, you will recollect it and give your attention to every point of the cause. You will, in coming to your conclusion, take into consideration the whole evidence. The right of the plaintiff to recover depends wholly upon the fact whether or not he has proved to your satisfaction that he is the son of Mme. Jumel. The burden of proof is on him. If he has proved to your satisfaction that he is her son, then he is entitled to your verdict. If he has not, you will return a verdict for the defendant. For the purpose, however, of putting the question of title which has been raised on the record in the simplest form, in a way that will not practically embarrass either party, so that it may be adjudicated upon hereafter, I direct you to find, in addition to whatever verdict you may render, the special fact "that Eliza B. Jumel, at the time of her death, had no estate or interest in the land claimed which was descendable to her heirs." But you will, of course, not allow this direction to divert your attention at all from or affect your minds in regard to the main question to which you will address yourselves, to-wit: whether or not you are satisfied upon the evidence that the plaintiff is the son of Eliza B. Jumel. If you find that fact in the affirmative you will render a verdict for the plaintiff, with the special finding added which I have stated. If you find that fact in the negative you will render a verdict with the same special finding added.

The jury retired at 12½, and returned at about 2 o'clock, with the following verdict:

We find for the defendant, and that Mme. Jumel, at the time of her death, had no right or interest in the estate which was descendable to her heirs.

The jury were then discharged. It is understood that Mr. Chase will bring a suit against Mr. Bowen, in the Circuit Court, asking for an injunction to prevent him continuing the litigation against the estate.

Washington's Birthday—Trinity Chimes.

Mr. James E. Ayliffe will, on Saturday, perform the following programme on Trinity Church chimes, in honor of Washington's Birthday:

No.
1. Ringing the Changes on eight bells.
2. Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean.
3. Let the Merry Church Bells Ring.
4. Gypsy's Warning.
5. Little Maggie May.
6. Hail Columbia.
7. O! Would I Were a Bird.
8. Scotch Melody. (From Guy Mannering.)
9. See, the Conquering Hero Comes.
10. Red, White, and Blue.
11. Spanish Melody.
12. Airs from Daughter of the Regiment.
13. Merrily Rings the Trinity Bells.
14. Yankee Doodle.

Convention of the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity.

The second day's session of the convention of the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity was held at the Astor House, yesterday. Eighteen colleges were represented by accredited delegates. The business was purely of a private character. At the session this morning the preparations for the banquet to be given at the Metropolitan Hotel, to-night, will be completed. A number of prominent personages will attend.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

The meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, information in regard to the objects of which was exclusively published in THE TIMES of yesterday, was held at the offices of the Company, No. 76 Wall-street, yesterday afternoon. The agreement to lease the Pennsylvania Petroleum Railway, the Pithole Valley Railroad, and the Shenango and Allegheny Railroad, recently made by the respective boards of directors, was ratified. No further business was transacted.

The Cotton Exchange Contracts.

An important meeting was held at the Cotton Exchange, yesterday, in regard to a change in the style of contracts for the future delivery of cotton. After a lengthy discussion the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That from and after the 1st of September next ordinary cotton shall be included in contract deliveries, and that no other form of contract shall be considered as legal or subject to arbitration under the rules of the New-York Cotton Exchange.

That no notice be taken in the public report of sales, or in the printed circular of sales, of any other contract; that no other contract be stamped by the Exchange, and that not more than twenty-five per cent. of strict ordinary cotton shall be delivered on any contract for 100 bales.

The Bowling Green Savings Bank.

The Receiver of the Bowling Green Savings Bank will shortly declare a further dividend of ten per cent., and expects to collect sufficient to pay fifteen per cent. more within a few months, bringing the dividend up to fifty per cent. The suits against Walter Roche for $130,000 are being rapidly pushed to trial, with a fair prospect of success.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 20, 1873.

Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, made a report on the credentials of Messrs. McMillan and Ray, each claiming to be the legally elected Senator from Louisiana, accompanied by a bill providing for a new election, for the purpose of establishing in Louisiana a republican form of government.

The bill reported by Mr. Carpenter declares the election in that State, held on the 4th of November last, to be null and void, and reinstates in office the State officers and Legislature who held position at that time. It further requires a new election to be held for State officers and members of the Legislature on the second Tuesday of next May, and directs Wm. B. Woods, United States Circuit Judge for Louisiana, to proceed to Louisiana and appoint two citizens, of different politics, to be State Registrars, who shall cause a new registration to be made of all legally-qualified voters of the State, commencing March 18, and ending ten days prior to the date of election. The State registrars are to appoint two supervisors of registration for each parish, except Jefferson and Orleans, for which a greater number are to be appointed, and in each parish the registrars are to be divided in politics. The President is empowered to employ military forces, on application of the Governor of the State, or the United States Circuit Judge, to carry out the provisions of this act and enforce judicial process; and $200,000 is appropriated to defray the expenses of registration and election.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, said that while he concurred in most of the views of the majority, he did not concur in their recommendations, or favor the passage of the bill reported by them. He presented his views in writing, that they might be printed with the report.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, said: While I dissent from the report of the majority, recommending that the recent election in Louisiana be set aside, and a new one be ordered under the authority of the Government of the United States, I dissent also from the views of other members of the committee, who would recognize what is called the McEnery Government, and I submit my views to be printed with the report.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, submitted his views dissenting from the report of the majority, and recommending that the members of the Louisiana Legislature, declared elected by both returning boards, be called together at the State-house as the Legislature of the State, and that they then proceed to count the election returns and declare who are the legally elected State officers.

Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, said that, while he agreed with the majority of the committee in their relation of facts, and also in their conclusion that there was no legal State Government in Louisiana, he was yet so reluctant to resort to the extreme measure of interposing the authority of Congress, that he should reserve his judgment for a time, to see whether a better way of meeting the case could not be found.

The reports were ordered to be printed, and the matter goes over under the rules.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. West, from the Appropriation Committee, reported the Army Appropriation bill with amendments, of which the following are the most important: Reducing the House appropriation of $1,500,000 for the purchase and manufacture of clothing to $800,000, and providing that no part of this sum shall be expended for any army uniform of different pattern from that prescribed by the army regulations during the war of the rebellion, until the supply on hand shall be exhausted; the House provision for selling the old stock is stricken out; an item of $200,000 is inserted for the establishment of two new military posts on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad; and the House appropriations for army transportation are all reduced about $1,800,000, in anticipation of the Pacific Railroad being no longer paid half in cash if Congress enact the pending proposition to that effect.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to carry into effect the clause of the treaty of Washington relating to fisheries.

Mr. Cameron from the same committee, reported a bill authorizing the President to invite the International Statistical Congress to hold its next meeting in the United States, and it was passed.

TWO PER CENT.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois Two per Cent. bill.

Messrs. Thurman, Pratt, and Logan advocated the bill at length. Messrs. Chandler, Frelinghuysen, and Edmunds opposed the bill.

DEATH OF MR. SPEER, OF GEORGIA, ANNOUNCED.

The House resolutions in relation to the death of T. J. Speer, late a Representative from Georgia, were received.

Mr. Hill eulogized the deceased.

The resolutions were adopted, and the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The attempt to compel the attendance of a quorum at the session last night was, after a hard struggle, abandoned, and the House adjourned soon after midnight, with the agreement that the previous question should be considered seconded on the bill to reopen the State war claims of 1812.

THE THOMAS STATUE.

During the night session a bill was passed to deliver to the Society of the Army of the Cumberland eighty-eight pieces of condemned bronze cannon, for the erection of an equestrian statue to Major-Gen. George H. Thomas.

THE BAY RIDGE AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.

A bill was passed granting right of way over the military reservation at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., to the Bay Ridge and Sea Shore Railroad Company of Long Island.

THE WAR CLAIMS OF 1812.

After the reading of the journal, the point of order was made that the journal was not correct in stating that unanimous consent had been given to seconding the previous question on the bill to reopen the War Claims of 1812, one member having objected. To this reply was made that the objection was not made so as to be heard by the Speaker. The difficulty was removed by another point of order, that the doors being closed when the previous question was seconded, there was no quorum present and no legislative action could be taken.

The Speaker sustained this point.

Mr. Ferry, of Virginia, moved to suspend the rules and bring the bill before the House, which motion was agreed to—yeas 172, nays 24. After debate a motion to lay the bill on the table was negatived—yeas 103, nays 103. The vote on the engrossment and third reading of the bill was, yeas 90, nays 118, and the bill was rejected.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Wood, of New-York, rising to a question of privilege, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the testimony reported to the House by the Select Committee appointed under the resolution of the 2d December, 1872, for the investigation of charges of bribery in influencing members of the House of Representatives be referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report articles of impeachment against Schuyler Colfax, Vice-President of the United States, if in its judgment there is evidence implicating that officer and warranting impeachment.

The resolution having been read, Mr. Sargent of California moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Tyner, of Indiana, raised the question of consideration.

The Speaker in reply to various inquiries stated that under the forty-first rule a member had a right to have the question submitted to the House when any proposition or motion is made whether it will be now considered. That question had been raised, and it was for the House to say whether the impeachment resolution would now be considered.

The question was taken, and it was decided in the negative—yeas 105, nays 109—so the House refused to consider the resolution. The Democrats all voted for the resolution and the Republicans against it, except Messrs. Beatty of Ohio, Butler of Massachusetts, Farnsworth of Illinois, Porter of Virginia, Stevenson of Ohio, and Smith of Vermont—6.

There was a great deal of excitement as the vote progressed, and groups of members gathered around Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, whose vote against considering the resolution seemed to disappoint members on the Democratic side. His explanation was that Mr. Colfax had testified yesterday, and that he had not heard or read that testimony, and could not, therefore, vote for the resolution.

Mr. Tyner, of Indiana, then offered a resolution, which was adopted, referring the testimony taken before the Poland Committee to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to inquire whether anything in such testimony warrants articles of impeachment against any officer of the United States not a member of the House, or make it proper that further investigation should be ordered in his case.

THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY OF LAST YEAR.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, then offered a resolution, which was adopted, referring to the statement of Mr. Legrand Lockwood, of New-York, before the Committee of Ways and Means, that a large amount of money had been used, last session, to secure the additional subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and directing the Committee of Ways and Means to investigate the matter, and send for persons and papers.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then, at 2¼ P. M., went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Tyner, of Indiana, in the chair, on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

After proceeding on the bill as far as page 34 the committee rose.

THE WILSON CREDIT MOBILIER REPORT.

Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, Chairman of the Select Committee on the Union Pacific Railroad and Credit Mobilier, made a report, which was ordered to be printed.

DEATH OF MR. SPEER, OF GEORGIA.

The death of Thomas I. Speer, of Georgia, who died during the recess of Congress, was announced, and appropriate eulogies delivered, and then the House, at 4¾ P. M., adjourned.

Sanitary Condition of the Public Schools—Unsafe Tenements.

The Superintendent of Buildings yesterday notified the Board of Health that the ventilation, light, and sanitary condition of Grammar Schools Nos. 12, 14, 15, 18, 19, 26, 27, 40, and 49, Primary Schools Nos. 3, 7, and 39, and Colored School No. 4, were exceedingly defective and dangerous to the health of the scholars. The following schools have also been inspected since last reports: Grammar School No. 33, at Nos. 418 to 424 West Twenty-eighth-street. The inspectors recommend repairs to roof and ceilings, and that openings be placed in partitions dividing centre from end class-rooms on fourth floor as a means of escape in case of fire. Attendance primary, 1,200; grammar, 700.

Grammar school No. 55, at No. 120 West Twentieth-street—Inspectors recommend only that class room doors be made to slide back, and that the sanitary arrangements be improved. The attendance numbers 1,175. German school No. 48 is reported in good condition, with the exception of the roof, which is leaky and in need of repair. Attendance 1,005.

Grammar school No. 45, at Nos. 221 to 235 West Twenty-fourth-street, has ample means of exit, as was proved on the occasion of the recent fire in the building. Attendance primary, 750; grammar, 600—1,350.

The hotel inspection is also continued, and detectors and alarms are recommended, in yesterday's reports, for the Everett House, and Westmoreland and Clarendon Hotels. Thirty buildings, owned by private individuals, and situated in Mott and Elizabeth streets, are reported without sufficient means of escape in case of fire. Nearly all of these are tenements, and among them are ten houses, extending from No. 246 to No. 256 Mott-street inclusive, owned by the Andrew Corrigan estate, which are unprovided with ladders or any means of reaching the roof, in case of fire. Several other tenements in Elizabeth-street are in a similarly unsafe condition, some having neither fire-escapes nor scuttle-ladders.

THE DONOHOE MURDER.

Scannell's Defense—He Claims an Acquittal on the Ground of Insanity.

The trial of John Scannell for the murder of Thomas Donohoe was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge Brady.

The court acceded to the motion made by Mr. Beach on the previous evening, that the statements of Sergt. Looney and William C. O'Brien, relative to the first shooting of Donohoe, be stricken out as having no bearing on the case.

Mr. Charles S. Spencer then stated the case for the defense. He drew the attention of the jury to the greatness of the task committed to their trust, and, while admitting the shooting of Donohoe by Scannell in Johnson's pool-room, he claimed that it was the result of mental causes which rendered him irresponsible. His mind was irrevocably and completely gone on the subject of his brother's death, to whom he was intensely devoted. The death of that brother produced melancholy and mania, which was the direct, though distant, cause of the shooting of Donohoe. The shooting of Florence, in 1869, was distinctly connected with the political troubles of that year. Tammany Hall, rich, corrupt, and powerful, was then in the plenitude of its power. There were bad men in it then as there are now, and are in every political party—men who would stop at nothing to attain their ends. Florence Scannell, supported by a few friends, resolved to oppose Tammany Hall, and became a candidate for Alderman in that district. John Nesbitt, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, was the Tammany candidate for the same office, and Donohoe was a warm supporter of his. On the day of the registry Florence Scannell entered Donohoe's saloon where the Board of Registry sat, and as soon as he entered he was attacked with clubs and knives, and was fatally shot. After a lingering illness of six months Florence died. Donohoe accused John Scannell of firing the shot which resulted in his brother's death, and this, with the other causes, destroyed his mental balance, and he became subject to melancholy, mania, and hallucinations. Donohoe was never brought to trial, and they would show that he attempted to bribe the coroner who held the inquest to change the bullet, so that it would not fit Donohoe's pistol. He concluded by expressing his entire belief that the defendant's counsel would prove by ample medical testimony that he was totally irresponsible for his acts.

The first witness called for the defense was Garrett Brown, who testified that he went with Florence and John Scannell and two others to Donohoe's saloon, on Dec. 3, 1869, the day when Florence was shot. When the shooting took place, Florence was leaning with his arms on the bar.

District-Attorney Phelps submitted that this line of testimony was going into a different matter, and he objected to it as inadmissible. The facts of that shooting had no bearing on the present issue, and the only question of importance was what John Scannell believed concerning the shooting.

Mr. Beach submitted that this was the best mode of establishing the belief, and the evidence was admitted.

The witness continued to say that John Scannell and himself went into the back room. Florence was in the front room, and suddenly witness heard the report of a pistol. He immediately started toward the bar, where he met Donohoe with a pistol in his hand. He heard but one pistol shot that night.

To Mr. Phelps—I can't tell the names of the men who entered the saloon besides the two Scannells and myself. I went into Donohoe's house on John Scannell's invitation to drink. Florence Scannell attempted to go into the back room and some one shouted out: "Don't go in there," and he walked back. Not one of our party said anything. When the first shot took place some one said: "John, Florence is shot," and he and I came out. I heard some pistol shots about a minute after the first shot was fired. When the second shot was fired Donohoe was not in the room, and at any time I did not notice anything the matter with his left hand.

To Mr. Beach—I did not see a pistol in the hands of Florence Scannell.

William Tinsman testified: I was in Thomas Donohoe's store on Dec. 3, 1869, at the time Florence Scannell was shot. I went in there with John Scannell and some others. Florence asked Donohoe, who was behind the bar, for a cigar, and without making any reply, Donohoe pulled a pistol out of a drawer and shot him. He then came outside the bar, went into the street, and ran down Twenty-third-street as rapidly as he could. I followed him, called for a police officer, and was then arrested and detained as a witness. I did not again return to the store. The next time I saw John Scannell, Donohoe, and the others who witnessed the affray, was at the Police Station, but I did not hear any of them make any particular remark. I made a statement of what I saw at the Police Court and at the Coroner's inquest. I saw John Scannell at each of these investigations; he held his head down, and did not appear to be the same man that he used to be.

Wm. Annesley testified that, on the 3d of December, 1869, he went into Donohoe's saloon, in company with Florence Scannell and several others. As soon as they entered, Donohoe, who was inside the bar, said, "How do you, Florence?" at the same time taking a pistol from a drawer and putting it in his pocket. Florence turned his back to the bar, and placed his elbows upon it. Without saying a word, Donohoe shot him in the back and fled into the street. Florence fell to the ground, and witness told John Scannell that Donohoe shot him. (The verdict of the Coroner's jury committing Donohoe for causing the death of Florence Scannell by a bullet wound was offered in evidence.) When Florence was taken to Bellevue Hospital John Scannell was present, and was very much excited. His wife tried to calm him, saying, "Do you think more of Flerry than you do of me?" He said, "Yes, I do. I think more of him than of all this world, and than all that belongs to me."

To Mr. Phelps—Florence Scannell had a pistol, and when he fell I took it out of his pocket to protect myself. I believe John fired his pistol that evening, but I did not see him do it.

Michael Fagan testified to having heard Donohoe say, just before he was shot by Scannell, "Come on, John;" but he did not hear him say, "Stop, John." From personal acquaintance with Scannell, he believed his acts were irrational.

The Court then adjourned.

Is a Livery-Stable Embraced in the Term Noxious?

A suit was on trial yesterday, before Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Special Term, in which Allan Hay seeks to restrain Launiston White from perpetuating a stable on the lot corner of Madison-avenue and Thirtieth-street, on the ground that such stable is a nuisance to the neighborhood, and is in violation of a provisional clause in the chain of title to the property, prohibiting the use of the property for any noxious purpose. A large number of the adjoining residents testified that noxious smells proceeded from the stable; that flies innumerable and of a poisonous species, have invaded their kitchens; that carriages are washed on the public street in front of their houses, and themselves, their wives, and children are kept awake at night by the stamping of the horses in the stable and the rattle of carriages returning home at an early hour in the morning. On the part of the defendant testimony was given to the effect that a livery-stable properly conducted is not a nuisance, and that they (the witnesses) rather liked the smell of manure.

Decision was reserved by the Court.

How Property Worth $60,000 Came to Be Sold for $260.

Lindsay and O'Donnell, lawyers of this City, obtained a judgment against one John O'Donnell, in the Marine Court, for $164 44. The defendant appealed, and the judgment was confirmed, but without the knowledge of the defendant. Plaintiffs obtaining a description of property of defendant valued at $60,000, in Forsythe-street, had it advertised by the Sheriff and sold in the City Hall under execution, one of the plaintiffs becoming the purchaser for $260. When this state of facts came to the knowledge of defendant he tendered plaintiffs the amount of the judgment and all costs, but this offer was refused. He then brought a suit in equity to compel the cancellation of the deed from the Sheriff, on payment of the sum paid by the purchaser, with interest.

The case has just been tried before Judge Sedgwick, in the Superior Court, and judgment rendered in favor of a restoration of the property, on the ground of irregularity in the sale.

Business in the Court of General Sessions.

In the Court of General Sessions, Part I., before Recorder Hackett, yesterday, Abraham Greenthal, previously convicted of grand larceny, and who recently obtained a new trial, was admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000.

George Donovan, aged eighteen, pleaded guilty of embezzlement, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year; Edward Kelly, charged with shooting William Donohue in the breast with a small pistol, was found guilty of assault and battery, and sent to the Penitentiary for one year; Henry Wessel, a bartender at No. 203 Washington-street, was convicted of stealing a gold watch and chain and $23 in money from John McDonnell, was sent to Sing Sing for three years.

In the case of Barney Kearnes, charged with assaulting officer Lober, of the Twentieth Precinct, during a disturbance in Newman's Hall, on Ninth-avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, on the 21st of December, the jury failed to agree, and the prisoner was released on bail.

Sarah Hawkins, colored, for grand larceny, was sentenced to State Prison for four years and a half.

In Part II., before Judge Sutherland, Jacob Cohen pleaded guilty of forgery in the fourth degree, and was sent to State Prison for two years.

RING INDICTMENTS.

Another Batch Handed In Against Tweed, Hall, Connolly, and Ingersoll.

Contrary to expectation, the Grand Jury of the Oyer and Terminer concluded their labors yesterday, and after handing in a large number of indictments, they were discharged by Judge Davis. The precise nature of the indictments found was the subject of much speculation, as it was believed that fresh presentments would be found against certain members of the Tammany Ring, but, as usual in such cases, the District-Attorney and his assistants were extremely reticent on the subject, but sufficient was ascertained to confirm the fact that about ten indictments were found against William M. Tweed, A. Oakey Hall, Richard B. Connolly, James H. Ingersoll, and others implicated in the Ring frauds. These indictments are understood to be merely fresh rivets in the chain of proceedings in progress against the Ring, and are simply new counts in evidence not before used by previous grand juries. They have been found solely with a view to cover any doubt which might exist as to the legality of Judge Bedford's "extension" jury.

So well posted are the members of the Ring as to the movements of the prosecution that they fully anticipated the issue of these later indictments, and their counsel have, it is understood, already signified their intention of reporting to Mr. Phelps to-day, with their clients and new bondsmen, for the purpose of being prepared for any contingency that may arise. This procedure will be adopted in order to avoid an arrest, or even temporary incarceration, that being evidently what the accused dread most, so the scene in the District-Attorney's office to-day will be rather interesting, should all those fearing indictments make their appearance.

Tweed was in his office in Duane-street yesterday morning, and remained there until noon, when rumors of the new indictments reached his ear. A consultation was then had between Tweed and his counsel, after which they all went up-town. Very little excitement was manifested in the Court-house yesterday, though the new Ring indictments were unexpected by those habitually lounging about the courts, or familiar with their practice.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

One of Tweed's Leases—Jefferson Market Liquor-Saloon—Private Lamps.

The Board of Aldermen met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. Vance in the chair.

A resolution by Mr. Billings was adopted, asking the opinion of the Corporation Counsel as to the validity of the lease of the building, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street and Fourth-avenue, in which the Fifth and Ninth District Civil Courts are held. The lease was made by Wm. M. Tweed, the owner of the building, at an annual rental of $13,500.

The Committee on Markets, Messrs. Morris, Kehr, and Lysaght, to whom was referred a resolution to inquire as to the occupancy of a portion of Jefferson Market as a rum-shop, presented their report, which deals with the subject both facetiously and practically. The committee state that beneath that portion of Jefferson Market occupied by the Seventh District Court is "an extensive and well-appointed bar-room and liquor saloon;" that three windows of this bar-room look into and connect with a small back yard attached to the prison, and that although the proprietor of the liquor-saloon, Mr. Culkin, denies that any one has ever been taken from "his bar to the bar above," and two "honest looking policemen" denied that any liquor was ever passed, through the three suspiciously-located windows, yet the committee have their doubts on both these points. "From the bar of a liquor-saloon to the bar of a police court" is generally, say the committee, but a few steps, and, in this instance, there are remarkably few from the liquor-store to the place where "justice to villains (villainous justice)" is dispensed. After a few more remarks on this subject, the committee conclude their report by stating that the lease was given by the City last year, at a rental of $1,600 per annum; that it has four years to run; that, in the opinion of the committee, it should be canceled, or closed. The proprietor of the saloon, they say, will sell out his lease for $3,500, and they recommend that the Controller be authorized to compromise with the lessee for a sum not exceeding that amount.

The report and resolution were adopted.

The list of Commissioners of Deeds received from the other board was laid over. A resolution to place the Special Sessions Court-room, in the Tombs, at the disposal of the Court of General Sessions was concurred in.

A communication was received from the Mayor calling attention to City railroad legislation at Albany, and suggesting that our representatives be requested to oppose all railroad grants which are given without the consent of the City authorities.

It was referred, and the board adjourned to Thursday next.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met at 2 P. M. yesterday. The Board concurred in the resolution to appoint a joint committee to investigate the subject of the occupancy of sidewalks round our public markets. The resolution to grant no more franchises to City railroad companies unless they pay the City five per cent. of their gross receipts, was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

A resolution to provide rooms for the Department of Public Works in the City Hall, was laid over.

The board then took up the resolution ordering the removal of all private signs from the public lamps, and the removal of all lamps before private dwellings, unless the owners of the buildings pay the gas bills for the same.

Mr. Clancy moved to except charitable, religious, and educational institutions; the cost, he said, of the gas used by them did not exceed $40,000 or $50,000 per annum.

Mr Carroll thought they could well afford to pay this amount for themselves.

Mr. Simonson moved to amend by ordering the removal of all lamps placed before private buildings, with the exception of two to be allowed each church.

This amendment was lost, and Mr. Clancy's was adopted.

The resolution was then referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas, and the board adjourned.

An Adroit and Successful Burglary.

The cutlery-store of Messrs. Harrison Bros. & Howson, No. 26 Cliff-street, was entered by burglars yesterday morning and robbed of $775 worth of cutlery. A confederate named John Barry hired a room on the top floor of No. 48 Fulton-street, and entertained three friends on Wednesday evening. Barry's visitors ascended the roof and forced an entrance through the scuttle of the adjoining building, and carried off cutlery to the amount specified.

The Fraternity of Phi Gamma Delta.

This flourishing college secret society which was organized at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, in 1848, will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary at the Academy of Music, in this City, on Wednesday evening, April 30. The following will be the programme:

President's address by Rev. William E. McLaren, of Cleveland, Ohio. Oration by ex-Gov. Zebulon B. Vance, of North Carolina. Poem by Hon. William H. Barnes, of Washington, D. C. Rev. Edward Eggleston, D. D., will officiate as chaplain.

A business convention of the Fraternity will be held at the same time, under the auspices of "Upsilon" Chapter of the City College, and a committee of eight graduates is now making arrangements for the entertainment of the delegates.

The Grand Jury on Carrying Pistols.

In connection with a number of indictments handed in by the grand jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, was a presentment, approving the suggestions made by Judge Brady in his charge at the opening of the term, in relation to regulating the right to carry pistols. The jury concur with the Judge, that the privilege should be granted, by proper authority, and only to parties whose character or business commends them as proper and safe custodians. Judge Brady took the paper, saying he would see that it reached the hands of the proper parties.

Failure of a London House.

The failure of the house of Lizardi & Co., having their main concern in London, with a branch house in New-Orleans, intelligence of which was published yesterday morning, occasioned considerable talk in Wall-street. A large amount of the bills of the concern was put on this market, and it is generally believed were well distributed among various houses. These bills were mostly indorsed by New-Orleans banks. Private dispatches from London state the London Joint Stock Bank has intervened for bills indorsed by the Crescent City Bank, drawn by Lizardi, of New-Orleans, upon Lizardi & Co., of London. It is said that the major part of the bills was drawn against cotton shipments, in which case they would probably be protected. It is not thought that the failure will seriously affect houses in this City.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 20.—The following is the Court of Appeals Calendar for Feb. 21: Nos. 60, 34, 95, 66, 227, 607, 589, and 611.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Short Causes—1594, Decke et al. vs. Lockwood; 1692, Higenbotham vs. Richardson; 1742, Cassin vs. Doeram et al.; 1432, Boehm et al. vs. Heldenheimer; 2094, Bryan vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2202, The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company vs. Oelrichs; 2214, Griffiths et al. vs. Lewis et al.; 1190, Lamb vs. Ely; 1284, Fullerton vs. Charlick; 1444, Hess vs. Feinbois; 1550, Minturn vs. Reynolds; 1796, Healey vs. Schlesinger; 1730, Kelly, Sheriff, &c., vs. Mathews et al.; 2024, Sanford vs. Slocum; 2130, Judson vs. McCrum; 790, De Hennegue vs. Elkins; 1144, Todd vs. The National Fibre Company; 1626, Beach vs. Demarest et al.; 1792, The Oceanic Steam Navigation Company vs. Dunderdale; 1800, Clifford vs. Hoagland; 2012, Roux et al. vs. Dwyer; 2064, Young vs. Schwartz et al.; 2148, Putnam et al. vs. Homel et al.; 2178, Coleman et al. vs. Griswold et al.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Ingraham, P. J., Davis and Fancher, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—225, Stilwell et al. vs. Spaulding et al., Executors; 233, Thurber et al. vs. Arcularius; 234, Bogert vs. Gulick; 235, Harland et al. vs. Lilienthal; 175, King vs. Knapp et al.; 176, The Lawrenceville Cement Company vs. Wood; 186, Whelan vs. Lynch; 188, Price vs. Price; 189, Schepler vs. Price; 228, Waters, Receiver, vs. Crawford et al.; 229, Levy vs. May et al.; 237, Claflin et al. vs. [illegible]; 240, Montgomery vs. Levien; 242, Doll vs. Earle et al., Executors; 11, Prouty vs. The Michigan Southern Railway Company et al.; 201, Ormsby vs. The Vermont Copper Mining Company; 245, Higgins vs. The Mayor, &c.; 246, Phillips vs. Schiffer; 247, Price vs. Scott; 248, Drake vs. The Mayor, &c.; 249, The People of State of New-York, ex rel. Cohen vs. Hartman, Justice; 30, Grissler vs. Stuyvesant; 251, The Trustees of Protestant Episcopal Public School vs. Young; 252, Raynor vs. Porter; 253, Pinedterli vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Issues of Law and Fact—101, Pool vs. Stevens, et al.; 123, Valentine, Receiver, vs. The New-York Gas-light and Heat Company et al.; 131, Shirley vs. Wilke et al.; 61, Robinson vs. Robinson; 119, Browne, Executor, vs. Cochran et al.; 147, Dexter, Executor, vs. The Bowery Savings Bank; 148, Dexter, Executor, vs. The Citizens' Savings Bank; 149, Dexter, Executor, vs. The Atlantic Savings Bank; 136, The Alexander Church vs. Fifth-avenue Presbyterian Church; 153, Hynes vs. Mooney et al.; 158, Turner vs. Kipp; 160, Provost, Receiver, vs. Provost et al.; 164, Guidet vs. Cohen; 162, Quinlan, Receiver, vs. Doane et al.; 298; 274, Cohen vs. Quinlan et al.; 6, Kubreth vs. Hoge; 113, Leary vs. Leary et al.; 93, Gilbert vs. Gilbert.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barden, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M. Calendar called at 12 M.—22, Bischoff vs. Kock; 22, Mylius vs. Gillig; 37, Russell vs. Smith; 99, Duparqua vs. Moneure; 112, Livingston et al. vs. Winter et al.; 142, Martine vs. Loewenstein; 159, Winsheimer et al. vs. Kuiland; 160, Myers vs. Myers. Call—176, Bolling vs. Desrau.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Short causes—173, Brockway vs. Sonan; 2328, The Grover & Baker Sewing-machine Company vs. Spooner; 2264, Fenton vs. Steurer; 2330, Havens vs. Shlotter; 2297, Havens vs. Smith; 2336, Gregory vs. Dodge; [illegible], Ward vs. Van Brunt; 2281, Corland vs. Dough; 2161, King et al. vs. Hennessey et al.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—32, Seabury vs. Hirsch; 1, Monyolets vs. Ferris; 43, Dooley vs. Van Cott.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Short causes—2716, Bispham vs. Keech; 2332, Schneider vs. Schultze; 2742, Wheeler vs. Jeffers; 2852, Johnson vs. Vanderlip; 2662, Christy vs. Perkins; 3042, Gosswagler vs. Metzler; [illegible], Presell vs. Fearing; 2868, Gambling vs. Jones. Old causes—January Term—1732, Secoler vs. Steinberg; 1509, Andrade vs. Alger; 1775, Stephart vs. Frank; 2489, Glück et al. vs. Schuler; 2415, Vellender vs. Nolan; 2152, (peremptory,) Laker vs. Pray; 2073, Cobb vs. Weston; 2325, Hazard vs. Donnelly; 1416, Pettengill vs. Cutter; 2272, Havens vs. Willard; 2275, Cutter vs. Fitch; 2334, (peremptory,) Rowland vs. Ryder; 2353, Shimmel vs. Erie Railway Company; 2024, Goeles vs. Corwin; 2023, Hand vs. Merrill et al.; 2240, Sonneborn vs. Rauh; 2604, Loughran vs. Wood, et al.; 3047, Powell vs. Berthelot; 2011, Hall vs. Griffin; 2268, Rizer vs. Fletcher; 2222, Mackay vs. Decker; 2443, Grundherr vs. Dorsey; 2363, Carroll et al. vs. Greer; 2019, Wright vs. Sherman; 2776, Pollock vs. Hanson; 2883, Fischer vs. Craftsman Life Assurance Company; 2859, Lewis, Jr., vs. Lakey; 3046, The Pacific Railroad vs. Gerson; 2838, Falconer vs. Cook; 2823, Loughran vs. Reed.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Short causes—1311, Cole vs. McIntyre; 2470, Murray vs. Harris; 2399, Auld vs. Chase; 2127, Bowen vs. Beman; 2225, Dooley vs. Van Cott; 2315, Fallis vs. Barry; 2324, Tiffany & Co. vs. Martin; 2717, Lichtenstein vs. Wheeler; 2650, The Burleigh Drill Company vs. Gordon; 2370, Martines vs. Stewart; 2383, Simken vs. Dilger; 2311, Young vs. Decharty; 2683, Lienan vs. Roehr; 2520, Reed vs. Knox; 1962, Field vs. Van Cott; 2654, Jobson vs. Drew; 2686, Aitken vs. Billings; 2897, Bemmel vs. Power; 2299, Warburton vs. Tucker; 2402, Hecht vs. Wessman; 3084, Lenihan vs. Garvey; 2073, Importers and Traders' National Bank vs. Blakeslee; 2161, Barnes vs. Orange County Milk Association; 2876, Stern vs. Wuhlhauser; 2381, Burke vs. Rooney; 2383, Same vs. Same; 2409, Taggard vs. Steinfeld; 2289, Rivers vs. Rivers; [illegible] Aden vs. Funk; 2970, Wendel vs. Stuhler; 2702, Herbert vs. Kenzie.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Spalding, J.—Court opens and Calendars called at 10 A. M.—975, Flynn vs. Considine; 1377, Mittnacht vs. Cohan; 1787, Crotty vs. Hirsch.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—Michael Quinn, Emil Fouhser, burglary; Edward S. Banning, forgery; Alvin Specht, Charles Selberg, Henry Schaffer, Andrew Bressant, John McHugh, felonious assault and battery; James Quinn, William Lansing, grand larceny; John Walsh, John Haines, John Russell, larceny from the person; Nicholas Bendar, concealed weapons.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Held by Judge Sutherland.—James Smith, Bella Duneman, Charles Dempsey, Joseph McGovern, burglary; Charles McBride, Andrew Meyers, William Backhous, Daniel Reardon, felonious assault and battery; Thomas Hewett, Dennis Sullivan, Michael Walsh, Daniel Townsend, grand larceny; Patrick Carroll, false pretense; Ernest Bernstein, receiving stolen goods.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

COURT OF SESSION—Held by Moore, J.—No. 14.

CITY COURT—Held by Thompson, J.—Nos. 72, 104, 112, 47, 288, 280, 182, 280, 186, 231, 283½, 284, 285, 287½, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 297, 299 to 308, inclusive.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 20.

By Judge Davis.

In the matter of opening One Hundred and Fifty-second-street from Ninth-avenue to Hudson River; the affidavits and proof are so imperfect that I cannot tax the bill, &c.

The People ex rel. Steinert vs. Green; motion is denied, without costs.

Gmütet vs. Green; let an alternative mandamus issue, returnable first Monday of March.

By Judge Fancher.

McNeal Coal and Iron Company vs. Gould; motion denied.

Graves vs. Graves; motion granted; $100 allowed for counsel fee, and $20 per week for alimony until further notice.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 20.

By Judge Freedman.

Green vs. Stillwell; Rennie vs. Conor; Schroeder vs. Macy; Strauss vs. Stern; orders granted. Haight vs. Moore; Moore vs. Schaefer; Lissner vs. Mackinki; motions denied.

By Judge Monell.

Minkesheimer vs. The Continental Insurance Company; case and amendments settled.

O'Donnell vs. Lindsay; judgment for plaintiff.

Completion of the Preparations for Marshal Bazaine's Trial.

Versailles (Feb. 5) Correspondence of the London Daily Telegraph.

The preparations for Bazaine's trial seem at last to be drawing to a close, certainly not before it is time. On Thursday last nine months had elapsed since the Marshal wrote to the Minister of War, requesting that his character might be cleared before a court-martial; on Friday next it will be nine months since the boon he asked was refused, and the Government ordered him to be tried; and on the 13th inst. nine months will have passed since he gave himself up a prisoner, since which time he has been closely guarded by five sentries by day and twelve by night, and watched, not as if he had voluntarily given himself up, but as if he had been caught with great difficulty, and the authorities were afraid he would some way make his escape. No fewer than 1,140 witnesses have been heard during this process of preparing the case. Of these 1,140 witnesses, 660 have been found to be of no use, so that when the trial takes place 480 witnesses will have to be heard. They are for the prosecution only. For the defense the Marshal has called upon fifteen or sixteen officers who were witnesses of all he did at Metz, and he will, I believe, rely greatly upon the written documents, which he considers to justify the line of conduct he pursued. But, strange to say, although all this time has elapsed and all these witnesses have been examined, the prisoner has not yet been supplied with a copy of what in France is termed l'acte d'accusation against him. This acte d'accusation covers, I am told, no less than 350 closely-written sheets of foolscap, so that the reading of it alone will take up the best part, if not the whole, of a sitting. Some time ago it was decided that the trial should take place at the Military College of St. Cyr, but this idea has now been abandoned, and it is not improbable that the prisoner will be ordered to Tours or Blois, and that the court-martial will be held at one or other of these towns.

By the army Bazaine is looked upon as "*le bouc émissaire*," the scapegoat for the sins of mismanagement and the downfall of national vanity during the late campaign. But by the non-military class, and by the immense number of those who do not reason, he is regarded as a traitor who took money from the Prussians; who pretended to defend Metz when he really did nothing of the kind; who willfully threw away the lives of his men; who was on the best terms with Prince Frederick Charles and all the chiefs of his German army, and who used positively to leave Metz and go to the German outposts, where *petit soupers à la régime* were held frequently, and where the grand plot by which Metz was to be delivered up to the Red Prince was concocted.

Josh Hart Stabbed.

During the performance at the Theatre Comique on Wednesday night, a drunken longshoreman, named Edward G. Shea, of No. 634 Hudson-street, disturbed the audience by coarse and unseemly remarks. He was removed to the hall by some of the ushers, and there repeated his offensive observations. Mr. Josh Hart, the proprietor of the theatre, expostulated with him, when Shea drew a cotton-hook and struck him in the back, inflicting a painful, though not serious, wound. Shea was seized by Mr. John Topham, the treasurer of the theatre, and given into the custody of Detective Brennan, of the Fourteenth Precinct. Yesterday, on being arraigned before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs, he was held for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 20.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

300	Western Union...c.	89⅞	100	Pacific Mail....c.	72⅝
500	do.	89¾	300	do.	72¾
1000	do.	89¾	100	do.	72⅞
100	do.	89⅞	100	do. b3.	72¾
200	do.	89⅞	100	do.	72⅞
100	do.	89⅞	200	do.	72¾
400	do.	89⅞	200	Harlem	123¾
600	do. c.	89⅞	200	Bost., H. & E....c.	9⅛
200	do.	89⅞	400	do.	9⅛
300	do. c.	89⅞	300	Erie Railroad	64⅞
400	do.	90	700	do.	64⅞
1000	do.	90⅛	100	Lake Shore	95⅛
200	do.	90⅛	600	do. s3.	95⅛
700	do.	90¼	100	do.	95¼
400	do.	90	700	do.	95¼
200	do.	90⅛	100	do. c.	95¼
300	do. c.	90⅛	600	do.	95⅜
400	do.	90¼	100	Rock Island	112⅛
300	do.	90⅛	1800	Union Pacific	34⅛
200	do. c.	90⅛	800	do.	34¼
1000	do.	90⅛	400	do.	34⅛
300	do.	90⅛	100	do. b10.	34¼
100	do.	90¼	800	do.	34⅛
100	do.	90¼	600	do. b3.	34¼
300	do.	90⅛	1200	do.	34⅛
200	do.	90⅛	300	Ohio & Miss. b3.	46⅛
300	N. Y. C. & H....c.	102¾	200	do.	46⅛
100	do.	102⅞	300	do.	46⅛
100	do. b3.	102⅞	200	do.	46½
200	do.	102¾	100	C., C. & I. C.	41½
100	do. c.	102¾	400	do.	41⅜
700	do.	102⅞	800	do.	41¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20C., '65, n.	115⅛	$10,000 U. S. 6s Cur.... 114⅞
5,000 U. S. 5-20R., '67, s3.	114⅝	

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$5,000	Tenn. 6s, n.b.c.	80	400	Maryland Coal Co.	24
20,000	Tenn. 6s, old, b.c.	80	100	N. Cen. Coal...b. c.	44½
20,000	S.C. 6s, new, January and July	21	100	Ohio & Miss. b.c.	46½
6,000	do. c.	20	600	do.	46⅛
6,000	Missouri 6s	95⅛	700	Pac. M.S.S.Co. b.c.	72⅛
1,000	Va. 6s, Con. b. c.	55⅜	700	do. s3.	72¼
2,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	94⅛	300	do.	72⅝
2,000	N. Y. C. 7s, '87	92	100	do.	72⅝
2,000	Erie 2d	97	100	do.	72⅜
1,000	Long Dock Bs.	95¾	1200	do.	71⅞
1,000	Alb. & Sus. 2d.	98¼	2800	do.	71⅝
1,000	Mich. So S. F.	102	100	do.	71¾
1,000	Cen. Pa. G. B.	104⅛	1200	do.	71⅞
1,000	U. Pac. 1st.	87⅛	300	do.	71½
27,000	U. P. 7s, L. Gt.	78	400	do.	71⅝
4,000	U. P. 10s, Inc.	74¼	900	do.	71⅝
4,000	do.	74½	200	do. s3.	71⅝
5,000	do.	74¾	1800	Erie Railway b.c.	64⅛
2,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	95	500	do.	64⅝
6,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st. St. L. Div.	90	500	do.	64⅝
2,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st	100	300	do.	64¾
12,000	C. C. C. & I. 1st.	102	500	do.	64⅝
2,000	B., C. R. & M. 1st.	91½	200	do.	64¾
5	Bank of Com.	119	10	Erie R. Pref.	78½
5	Bank of N. Am.	104	2	N. Y. C. & H.	102¾
20	Am. Ex. Bank	113	1400	do. b.c.	102¾
20	Merchants Bank	116½	400	do.	102⅝
10	do.	117	400	do.	102⅞
10	Del. & Hud. Can.	121	120	do.	102¾
400	American Coal	64	1800	do.	102¾
100	Quick. Min. Co.	45	3000	do. c.	102¾
100	do.	45½	1200	do.	102⅞
100	do. b.c. b3.	46	1000	do.	103
200	Mar. L. & M. Pref.	16	800	do.	103
100	Union Pac. b.c.	34⅛	400	do. c.	103⅛
200	do.	34⅛	1000	do.	103⅛
100	do.	34¼	100	Cleve. & Pitts. Gd.	89
200	Chic. & R. I. b.c.	112⅛	100	Pacific of Mo.	55½
100	do. b10.	113	200	Tol., W. & W. b.c.	72¼
100	do.	112⅝	100	Bost., H. & E. b.c.	9⅛
200	West. U. Tel. b.c.	90⅛	16	Chic. & Alton	109
100	do.	90	100	H. & St. Jo. b.c.	46
1200	do.	90¼	100	L. S. & M. So. b.c.	95⅛
400	do.	90⅛	200	do.	95⅛
800	do. c.	90⅛	400	do.	95¼
400	do.	90¼	300	do.	95⅜
200	do. b3.	90¼	1800	do.	95⅜
100	do.	90⅜	200	do.	95⅝
400	do.	90⅝	100	Mil. & St. Paul	52⅛
100	do.	90½	200	do.	52⅛
1200	do.	90⅜	200	do.	52¼
100	do.	90½	400	do.	52¼
100	do.	90⅜	100	do.	52⅜
300	do.	90⅜	25	P., Ft. W. & C. G. b.c.	93¼
100	do.	90½	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	144
800	do.	90⅝	600	C., C. & I. C. b.c.	41⅝
400	do.	90⅝	800	do.	41¾
300	do.	90¾	500	do.	41½
300	do.	90¾	700	do.	41¾
800	do.	90⅝	200	do.	41⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1¼ AND 2¼ P. M.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81.	117⅝	2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	115
6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	114⅛	15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	115⅛
		5,000 U. S. 6s, C.	114⅛

SALE BEFORE THE CALL—12½ O'CLOCK.

100	Western Un....c.	90⅛	100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	103⅛
100	do. b3.	90⅛	100	do.	103⅛
100	do.	90⅛	100	do. b3.	103⅛
1500	do.	90¼	100	Ohio & Miss.	46⅛
200	do.	91	100	St. Paul	52⅛
400	do.	91	100	St. Paul Pf.	74
200	do. b3.	91	200	Lake Shore....c.	95⅞
300	do.	91⅛	1000	do.	96
200	Union Pacific	34⅛	100	do.	96
700	do.	34⅛	100	Bos., H. & E. b10	9⅛
200	Pacific Mail....c.	71⅞	100	do. s3.	9⅛
1200	do.	71⅝	700	do.	9¼
200	do. b3.	71¾	2000	do.	9⅛
400	do.	71⅝	100	Han. & St. J.	46⅛
600	do.	71⅝	200	C., C. & I. C. b3.	41⅝
200	do.	71⅝	600	do.	41⅝
300	Erie Railway	64⅛	100	do.	41½
600	do.	64⅛	200	Pac. of Mo.	55⅛
1100	do.	64¼			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$12,000	W. Pac. Bds.	94⅛	10	N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	103⅛
5,000	Cen. Pac. G. Bs.	104⅛	200	do.	103⅛
5,000	Union Pac. 1st.	87	700	do.	103⅛
2,000	U. Pac. L. G.	78	1510	do.	103⅛
3,000	U. Pac. 10s, Inc.	74	210	do.	103
1,000	Det., M. & T. 1st.	97¾	100	do.	103¼
4,000	B., H. & E. G'd.	36	1400	do.	103⅛
2,000	Laf., B. & M. 1st.	85⅛	1700	do.	103⅛
5,000	do.	86⅛	200	do.	103⅛
4,000	Han. & St. J. 8s. Conv.	89¾	400	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	71⅝
100	Penn. Coal....b. c.	220	100	do. b. c. b3.	71⅞
100	Maryland Coal	24	100	do.	71⅞
200	New Cen. Coal b.c.	44⅛	200	do.	71⅝
400	Cons. Coal of Md.	50	200	do.	71⅝
	Bet. call.	52	200	do.	71⅝
1200	L. S. & M. S. b.c.	95⅞	2000	do.	71⅞
200	do.	96	2000	do.	71⅞
200	do.	96	700	do.	71⅞
400	do.	96	200	do.	71⅞
1400	West. U. T. b. c.	91	100	At. Mail S. S. Co.	4
100	do. b4.	91	100	Erie R. b. c.	64⅛
1000	do.	91⅛	2000	do.	64⅛
1100	do.	91⅛	50	Erie Preferred	78
1500	do.	91¼		do. bet. call	78
700	do.	91¼	1000	Harlem R.	124
1000	do.	91⅛	200	Un. Pac. b. c.	34⅜
200	do.	91⅛	500	do.	34⅛
200	do.	91⅛	100	C., C., Cin. & Ind.	93⅛
300	do.	91⅛	100	N. J. Central	104
600	do.	91⅛	100	do.	104
300	do.	91⅛	600	Chi. & R. I. b. c.	112⅛
1500	do.	91¼	100	Mil. & St. P. b. c.	52⅛
1500	do.	91⅛	200	Tol., W. & W.	72⅛
100	do.	91⅛	100	do. b. c.	72⅛
100	do.	91¼	200	Del., L. & W. s3.	102
400	do.	91⅛	100	B., H. & Erie b. c.	9¼
100	do.	91¼	200	St. L. & I. M.	9¼
200	do. b3.	91⅛	100	C. C. & I. C. b.c. b3.	41⅝
100	do.	91¼	700	do.	41¾
100	do.	91	100	do.	41⅝
300	do.	91⅛			

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

$2,000	Un. Pac. Inc.	74	700	N. Y. C. & H.	103⅛
100	do.	73	600	do. b3.	103⅛
200	Consol. Coal	52	3000	do.	103⅛
100	Maryland Coal	24	1000	do.	103⅛
100	do.	24½	6800	do.	103⅛
200	do.	24½	5600	do.	103⅛
100	New Cen. Coal	44⅛	200	do.	104
100	Amer. Express	65	100	do.	104
100	Western Union	91½	100	do.	103⅞
200	do.	91⅛	300	do.	104
400	do.	91⅛	100	do.	103⅞
100	do. b3.	91⅛	300	do.	103⅞
200	do.	91⅛	1900	do.	103⅞
100	do.	91	700	do.	103⅞
400	do.	91⅛	500	Erie Railway	64⅛
200	do.	91	200	do.	64⅛
700	do.	91	100	do.	64⅛
100	do.	90¾	1100	do.	64⅜
100	do.	91	100	Lake Shore	95⅞
300	do. s3.	91	300	do.	95¾
500	do.	91	100	do.	95⅞
400	do.	91⅛	1200	do.	95⅞
500	do.	91⅛	100	do.	95⅞
300	do.	91	600	do.	95¾
200	do.	91⅛	100	Rock Island	112⅛
1500	do.	91	100	Union Pacific	34⅛
200	do. s3.	91	200	do.	34⅛
200	do. s3.	90⅞	600	do.	34
100	do.	90⅞	1900	do.	34
100	U. S. Express b30.	76	600	do.	33⅞
100	do.	75½	100	do.	33⅞
100	do.	75⅛	700	Ohio & Miss.	46⅛
1600	Harlem	125	900	do.	46⅛
200	Pacific Mail	71⅝	200	do.	46⅛
1200	do.	71½	100	do.	46¼
100	do.	71	2300	do.	46⅛
1000	do.	71	100	do.	46⅛
1000	do.	71⅛	1700	Bos., H. & Erie	9⅛
700	do.	71⅜	300	do. b30.	9⅛
1200	do.	71⅜	500	St. Paul	52⅛
100	do.	71⅝	100	do.	52⅛
1600	do.	71⅞	400	Tol. & Wabash	72⅛
100	Han. & St. Jos. b5.	47	500	do.	72⅛
100	do.	46⅛	400	do.	72⅛
400	do.	46¾	300	do.	72⅛
200	C., C. & I. C.	41⅜	800	do.	73⅛

THURSDAY, Feb. 20—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade, at this port, for the month of January have just been rendered. We annex the figures of the month and also a summary of the Trade and Specie movements at New-York for the first seven months of the current Fiscal Year, (from July 1, 1872,) as compared with the corresponding months of the previous Fiscal Year.

The Import entries at New-York for January, 1873, were as follows, compared with the corresponding month last year:

	January, 1873.	January, 1872.
Dutiable goods, direct	$17,270,231	$17,940,512
Dutiable goods, bonded	10,956,219	14,904,602
Free goods	9,463,282	2,792,060
Total	$37,689,732	$35,637,174

The amount of Goods of the previous importation withdrawn from Bonded Warehouse during the month is $9,567,918, or $1,388,301 less than went into Bond; so that the total value of Goods marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $36,301,451, upon which the Customs paid are $10,763,626, or at an average Tariff (including Free Goods) of 30 ₩ cent. The total value of Goods marketed in January, 1872, was $33,131,584, and the average Tariff thereon 40 ₩ cent., or $13,817,087.

There was entered during the month Foreign Specie to the value of $113,939, as against $105,322 in January, last year.

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the Port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed here in the seven months of the Fiscal Years 1873 and 1872, is as follows, the Customs derived from the Goods marketed and the average Tariff rate being subjoined:

	1872-73. July 1 to Jan. 31.	1871-72. July 1 to Jan. 31.
Total entries	$232,190,172	$216,995,894
Total marketed	$255,005,447	$211,993,298
Customs thereon	75,156,778	87,365,369
Average tariff	30 ₩ cent.	41.22 ₩ cent.

Of the Goods marketed in the seven months, the value of $68,887,925 was in articles free of duty, including $18,456,016 Tea and Coffee entered in Bond previous to July 1, and withdrawn during that month, under the Free Tariff, for consumption. For the corresponding seven months of 1871-72, the Free Goods marketed amounted to $15,784,547.

The amount of foreign Specie, not included in the above, entered during the seven months, is $4,930,569, against $1,711,878 the previous year.

The monthly Customs at this port received on Foreign (dutiable) Merchandise marketed in seven months were as follows:

July	$7,231,160	November	$7,274,160
August	12,335,157	December	6,603,157
September	12,274,127	January	10,763,626
October	10,655,391		
Total New-York duties collected			$75,156,778
Miscellaneous out port Customs			3,430,011
Total deposited at New-York			$78,586,789

The Export Clearances for New-York for the month of January were as follows:

	January, 1873.	January, 1872.
Domestic produce	$19,370,497	$16,179,483
Foreign re-exports	671,053	771,516
Gold and silver	7,127,980	1,540,362
Total January clearances	$27,169,530	$18,491,366

The exports of all descriptions for the seven months of the Fiscal Year compare as follows:

	1872-73. July 1 to Jan. 31.	1871-72. July 1 to Jan. 31.
Domestic produce	$144,412,376	$133,467,152
Foreign re-exports	6,038,488	5,088,142
Gold and silver	41,972,132	23,851,286
Total seven months	$192,423,496	$162,406,580

Money continues very dear to the Stock Brokers, and there would seem to be a combination among some of the largest lenders on call loan to withhold their balances from day to day until a given bonus over the usual 7 ₩ cent. interest is made practicable. No loans of this extravagant character are made for more than a single day, so that the operation is compounded every day, and the bonus regulated by the apparent necessities of the Stock Exchange borrower toward the close of Bank hours. Three or four large Banks (the Bank of Montreal of the number) are under reasonable suspicion of operating in this combination through their Brokers, who appear on the Street corners, between 2½ and 3 o'clock P. M., to lend their balances publicly after making the best private terms through the forenoon.

From the theory of such a combination there is the dissenting opinion of many of the Brokers, who believe there is a "lock-up" of Money by certain bearish interests on the Stock Exchange, to affect the present speculation for a Spring rise. But we can trace such rumors (they amount to nothing more, thus far,) to no reliable proofs, and certainly, if the reported "lock-up" is engineered to put Stocks down, the parties to it are singularly unfortunate, for most of them are up to-day, and some of them very decidedly up. The only adverse impression, of any note, is against Pacific Mail, which, for the moment, seems to have lost its friends.

The rates paid for Money over night at the close of Bank hours are ⅛ of one ₩ cent. and Interest. Earlier in the day business was done at a sixteenth of one ₩ cent. bonus and Interest.

The bidders were numerous for the Treasury Gold to-day at 114.01 to 114.63, the gross amount applied for being $8,125,000. The Treasury sold the $1,500,000 advertised at 114.51@114.63 ₩ cent. In the open market, after this award, the price was comparatively dull at 114⅜@114½ ₩ cent., on reported considerable sales of a leading *Bull* in the Gold Room speculation. Some forced sales of Exchange (borrowed Bills sixty days on London) at 108½ ₩ cent., and report says as low as 108⅜ ₩ cent. may have influenced the market also. These sales did depress to the extent of ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. the Public Funds, of the Coupon classes dealt in abroad.

On the Share speculation at the Stock Exchange there was great buoyancy in Western Telegraph, which we reported last night as showing exceptional strength. Report says there is restored cordiality between the inside party, including the President, Mr. Orton, and the socalled Vanderbilt combination, and this would appear to be at least a plausible explanation of the sudden withdrawal this week of all effective opposition to the rise in the Stock. Another story is that Mr. Jay Gould was not a party to this treaty of peace, and is caught *short* of the Stock, but as his ways are past finding out, there is no telling which side the fence he may be on, either to-day or to-morrow. There was a general rally on both the Vanderbilt and Horace F. Clark Stocks to-day. New-York Central sold up to 104, Lake Shore 96⅛, and Union Pacific 34⅜ ₩ cent. The best figures of the day for these and Western Telegraph were not sustained after the Second Board. In the Southern State Bonds, Tennessees recovered from the heavy sales a few days ago to 80 ₩ cent. The Railway Mortgages generally steady, and the old issues and some of the new are seemingly unaffected by the dearness of Money.

Saturday will be close Holiday on Wall-street. The Banks and Government Offices will be closed, and the Clearing House will report the Bank Averages of the week to-morrow, Feb. 21.

We can find no confirmation of the Telegraphic report from New-Orleans this morning, that the failure of Lizordi & Co. (London and New-Orleans) devolves a heavy loss on one or more of the New-York Banks. The credit of the house has not been good in this market for a year or two past.

Closing Quotations—Feb. 20.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	113⅜	113⅜
U. S. 5-20s, May and Nov.	116	115⅞
U. S. 2-20s, Jan. and July	116⅛	116⅛
American Gold	114⅜	114⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅜	108⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	102⅞	103⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	112⅜	112⅛
North-west Common	82	82
Pacific Mail	72⅞	71⅛
St. Paul Preferred	74⅛	74⅛
St. Paul Common	52⅛	52⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅛	46⅛
Western Union Telegraph	89⅞	90⅞
Erie	64⅛	64⅛
Union Pacific	33⅞	33⅞
Lake Shore	95⅛	95⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	41⅛	41⅛
Toledo and Wabash	72⅛	73
North-west Preferred	90⅛	90⅛
Hannibal and St. Joseph	48	46⅛
Atlantic and Pacific	31⅛	31⅜

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, at 4 o'clock P. M., the Share speculation was dull and steady.

Gold weaker, 114⅜@114½ ₩ cent.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1873. }

Gold receipts	$772,417 96
Gold payments	167,664 17
Gold balance	37,181,694 16
Currency receipts	524,404 96
Currency payments	1,216,804 41
Currency balance	22,877,975 32
Customs	607,000 00

The following are the latest prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent. reg., '81	117⅜	5-20 coup., n. 1, '65	114⅞
6 ₩ cent. coup., '81	118⅛	5-20 reg., '67	114⅞
5-20 reg., '62	115⅛	5-20 coup., '67	115⅛
5-20 coup., '62	115⅛	5-20 reg., '68	114⅞
5-20 reg., '64	115⅛	5-20 coup., '68	115⅛
5-20 coup., '64	115⅛	10-40 reg.	111⅛
5-20 reg., '65	115⅛	10-40 coup.	111⅛
5-20 coup., '65	115⅛	5s coup., '81	113⅛
5-20 reg., n. 1, '65	114⅞	6s Currency	114⅞

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	132	Hanover	102
Manhattan	157½	Irving	122
Merchants'	116½	Metropolitan	134
Mechanics'	135½	East River	112
Union	138	Nassau	104
City	250	Shoe and Leather	148
Phenix	102	Corn Exchange	128
Merch'ts' & Traders'	125	Commonwealth	88
Gallatin National	121	Import. & Traders'	175
Merchants' Exchange	90½	Park	149
Leather Manuf.	180	Manuf. & Merchants'	100½
Commerce	115½	Fourth National	111
Mercantile	133	Ninth National	105½
Am. Exchange	112½	Gold Exchange	112
Bk. of the Republic	111	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	80
Bank of N. America	103	German American	102½

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 20.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	95½	
City 6s, New	100⅝	100¾
Camden and Amboy	122	122½
Pennsylvania Central	60⅜	60½
Reading	116	116⅛
Lehigh Valley	60⅞	61
Catawissa Preferred	44½	44¾
Philadelphia and Erie	26¾	27
Northern Central	41½	42
Lehigh Navigation	38½	38¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	91	91⅛

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 5th of February, 1873, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,501,212	Increase	£22,871
Public deposits	11,778,526	Increase	1,462,727
Other deposits	17,474,569	Decrease	44,579
Government securities	13,287,688	Increase	17,364
Other securities	19,024,386	Increase	1,506,304
Notes unemployed	14,144,880	Decrease	37,750

The amount of notes in circulation is £25,294,230, being an increase of £436,920; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £25,361,058, showing an increase of £378,473, when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols, with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£25,361,058	£24,180,249
Reserve	15,666,828	14,177,199
Notes in circulation	25,294,230	25,003,050
Rate of discount	3½ ₩ cent.	3 ₩ cent.
Consols	92⅛	91⅝

The 1st of March Coupons of the Montclair Railroad First Mortgage Bonds will be paid by Messrs. Leonard, Sheldon & Foster.

The March 1 Coupons of the Income Bonds of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, }
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1873. }

☞ The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO, the CENTRAL PACIFIC, and WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, all of which have been negotiated by us, we believe to be among the best and most desirable investment securities in the market, which in time must become very scarce; especially as the Government will probably pay off, in gold, during the year, $300,000,000 FIVE-TWENTIES, and a large amount of the money thus released from investment must be absorbed into this class of securities.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, the total amount of which is only $15,000,000, are secured upon a property worth $35,000,000 to $40,000,000, and are fully equal in intrinsic value to the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, coupon or registered, and at their present market price ($87 and accrued interest,) are very desirable.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are too well known to require description or commendation. Their total amount is $25,885,000; they have for a long time ranged in market price near or above par. Their price to-day is 104⅛@104¼.

The WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS amount to $2,735,000. This road is now consolidated with the CENTRAL PACIFIC, and the payment of its bonds, principal and interest, is assumed by the latter. As they have recently been introduced on the Stock Exchange, we expect to see them rapidly rise to the price of CENTRAL PACIFICS, being substantially the same in character and value. Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each. Their market price to-day is 94⅛@95.

We buy and sell, as usual, Government Bonds, receive deposits, on which we allow interest, make collections, and conduct a general banking business in all its branches.

FISK & HATCH.

To Investors.

To those who wish to REINVEST COUPONS OR DIVIDENDS, and those who wish to INCREASE THEIR INCOME from means already invested in other less profitable securities, we recommend the Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as well secured and unusually productive.

The bonds are always convertible at Ten per cent. premium (1.10) into the Company's Lands at Market Prices. The Rate of Interest (seven and three-tenths per cent. gold) is equal now to about 8¼ currency—yielding an income more than one-third greater than United States 5-20s. Gold Checks for the semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds are mailed to the Post-office address of the owner. All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

BANKING-HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ THE EIGHT PER CENT. (Quarterly interest,) First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-Western Railway of Indiana, offered for sale by Messrs. JONES & SCHUYLER, No. 12 Pine-st., yield the largest income of any first-class Railway Security on the market.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 20—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛ for money, and 92@92⅛ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 92⅛; 1867s, 93; 10-40s, 89; New 5s, 90⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 51⅛.

2 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange, on Government Securities, is lower than the Bank of England rate by 1⅛ ₩ cent. United States 5-20 Bonds, 93⅛ for issue of 1867. Erie Railway Shares, 51⅛.

5¼ P. M.—Consols closed unchanged. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 93. Erie Railway Shares, 51⅛. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £273,000 during the past week. The amount gone into the bank on balance to-day is £10,000.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 20—A. M.—United States 5-20 bonds opened at 95⅛ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—Rentes opened at 56f. 50c., and closed at 56f. 40c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened steady: Middling Uplands, 9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 10d.@10⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady. The sales of the day are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, January and February, at 9⅛d.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Pork, 57s. 6d. ₩ bbl. for new Mess.

4 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed steady. Middling Upland 9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 10d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Of the sales 6,000 bales were American.

Evening—Common Resin, 9s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

ANTWERP, Feb. 20.—Petroleum, 46f. for fine Pale American.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 20, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	25	Spirits Turp., bbls.	129
Bees-wax, pkgs.	1	Resin, bbls.	6,491
Cotton, bales	2,787	Oil-cake, pkgs.	125
Copper, bbls.	12	Pork, pkgs.	409
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	14	Beef, pkgs.	50
Eggs, bbls.	275	Cut-meats, pkgs.	2,336
Flour, bbls.	4,659	Grease, pkgs.	55
Wheat, bushels	14,500	Lard, pkgs.	882
Corn, bushels	11,732	Stearine, pkgs.	154
Oats, bushels	25,300	Butter, pkgs.	1,186
Malt, bushels	1,350	Cheese, pkgs.	1,502
Barley, bushels	3,000	Tallow, pkgs.	38
Grass-seed, bags	980	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,846
Flax-seed, bags	170	Sugar, hhds.	2
Beans, bbls.	195	Starch, pkgs.	500
Meal, bbls.	2,888	Tobacco, hhds.	208
Meal, bags	850	Tobacco, pkgs.	24
Hides, No.	905	Whisky, bbls.	352
Hides, bdls.	335	Wool, bales	790
Leather, sides	6,181	Skins, bales	61
Molasses, bbls.	7		

COFFEE—Rio has been quiet, but firm; desirable lots offered sparingly. Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here to-day, 18,939 bags, and at the outports, 29,712 bags, with 68,700 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. Other kinds inactive at former figures, with the stock in first hands reported as 14,141 bags, and 21,604 mats. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 17½c.@18c.; fair, 18⅛c.@19c.; good, 19⅛c.@19¾c.; prime, 20c., gold, ₩ lb. 60 and 90 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 17⅛c.@20⅛c.; gold; Java, 20¾c.@22⅛c.; Maracaibo, 18⅛c.@19⅛c.; Laguayra, 18⅛c.@20⅛c.; Native Ceylon, 17⅛c.@19c.; San Domingo, 16⅛c.@16⅛c., gold.

COTTON—Has been quite dull for early delivery, at about former figures. The meeting relative to contract grades, &c., checked operations. Sales, 878 bales, including 325 bales to shippers, 153 bales to spinners, and 300 bales to speculators. For forward delivery there has been much less activity, and prices have favored buyers. Sales have been made of 7,700 bales, (of which 4,200 bales last evening, and 3,500 bales to-day,) basis Low Middling, including February contracts at 20 5-16c.@20⅜c., March at 20 7-16c.@20½c., April at 20⅝c., May at 21 1-16c.@21⅛c., June at 21⅛c. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,787 bales, including 1,040 bales from New-Orleans, 77 bales from Baltimore, 4 bales from Washington, 574 bales from Wilmington, 7 bales from San Francisco, and 1,085 bales per rail. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 26,430 bales, and thus far this week, 91,817 bales, against 108,485 bales same time the previous week, and since Sept. 1, 2,583,523 bales, against 2,154,172 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton, in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York To-day.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	17⅛	17¼	17⅜	17⅜
Good Ordinary	18⅛	18¼	19	19
Strict Good Ord'y	19⅛	19 5-16	19 3-16	19⅜
Low Middling	19⅞	20	20⅛	20⅛
Middling	20⅝	20⅞	21¼	21⅜
Good Middling	22⅝	22⅞	23⅛	23⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a very slow trade reported in State and Western Flour, and prices have been more or less nominal, as a rule, for other than small job lots, wanted for prompt use. Some further dealings, to the extent of about 2,000 bbls., have been reported in City Mill Extras, but apart from this the business has been confined to very small parcels. Sales have been reported of 5,100 bbls., all told, including very interior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6@$6 75, chiefly at $6 25@$6 50; inferior to very good Extra State, $7 20@$7 65, chiefly at $7 25@$7 50; good to very fancy do., $7 65@$8 40, the latter an extreme; poor to very good shipping Extra White, $7@$7 50, chiefly at $7 20@$7 25; poor to good shipping brands, round-hoop Ohio, $7 20@$7 60 ₩ bbl.

In Southern Flour the transactions have been very light, with prices quoted nominally as before. Sales, 350 bbls. at from $8 20@$8 50 for ordinary to very choice shipping; $8 50@$13 for fair ordinary to very choice Family Extras, ₩ bbl....California Flour continues scarce and nominal....Rye Flour has been in less request at $4 25@$6 25 for inferior to fancy, ₩ bbl. Sales, 175 bbls., chiefly at $5 40@$6 25 ₩ bbl....Corn-meal continues in moderate demand at $3 20@$3 50 for Yellow Western; $3 25@$3 50 for White do., and $3 80@$3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales have been 190 bbls., in lots....Bag-meal has been inactive at $1 15@$1 29, and Bolted do. at $1 34@$1 60....Oat-meal at $7 25@$8 ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quiet. Holders of strictly prime samples of Milwaukee stock have been insisting on previous asking rates, but the bids have been 2c.@3c. under their views, preventing business. Most other grades of Spring have been quoted weak, and irregular, with rather more urgency to place supplies, while the demand has been limited, from shippers and millers. Winter Wheat has been very dull and almost wholly nominal as to values. Sales have been reported since our last, of about 24,000 bushels on the basis of about $1 67@$1 69 for average No. 2 Milwaukee, afloat, with up to $1 70 asked for strictly choice; $1 69@$1 63 for ordinary to choice No. 2 Chica. o, afloat; $1 60 for a small lot of fair do., in store....There has been a livelier business noted in Corn, in good part for shipment, at somewhat steadier prices, with the bulk of the dealings in Red Mixed Western, mainly in store; sales have been reported of 93,000 bushels at 66c.@66½c. for old Mixed Western, afloat; 64c.@64½c. for fair to strictly prime do., in store; 55c.@66c. for new Mixed do.; 65½c.@68½c. for Yellow Western; 66c. for Yellow Southern....Rye quiet at from 90c.@95c....Barley dull and nominally unchanged; small lots reported sold at 95c. for prime two-rowed State; $1 22@$1 23 for Canada West, in store....Barley-malt inactive at former quotations....Oats have been quoted steady, on rather more call for prime samples, both old and new. Sales have been reported of 46,000 bushels at 53c.@54c. for new mixed Western; 53½c.@54c. for old do., in store; 52½c.@53½c. for new Black do.; 54c.@56½c. for White State and Western....Feed salable in lots at $23@$25 ₩ ton.

MOLASSES—Has been very quiet since our last, no dealings of moment having been reported, and values remaining unaltered. New-Orleans at 60c.@76c.; New Crop Cuba at 28c.@38c.; Old Crop Porto Rico at 26c.@55c.; do. English Islands, 28c.@40c.; stock in first hands reported as 3,171 hhds. Cuba, 1,077 hhds. English Islands, 991 hhds. Porto Rico, and 3,000 bbls. New-Orleans.

NAVAL STORES—Resin firm and wanted; sales, 3,000 bbls. Strained at $3 75@$3 80, and 100 bbls. good do. at $3 85, ₩ 280 lbs....Tar quiet at unchanged rates; 160 bbls. Washington sold at $3 50@$3 62½ ₩ bbl.... Spirits Turpentine in moderate demand and about steady, with sales of 425 bbls., in lots, at 67½c.@68½c., chiefly at 68c., and 500 bbls. shipping at 68c.@68½c., ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—There has been a much freer movement noted in Refined, both here and at Philadelphia, mostly for forward delivery, at steadier rates. Sales here equal to 45,000 bbls., including March and April options at 20c., and May at 20½c., with other movements reported without reliable particulars. And at Philadelphia, 13,000 bbls. April options at 19½c....Refined in cases quoted at 26½c.@27c., on a moderate inquiry....Crude dull at 8½c.@9c., in bulk....Naphtha nominal.

PROVISIONS—A very dull market has been noted for all kinds of Pork, prices of which were nominally unchanged for both prompt and forward delivery. Small lots of new Western Mess sold at $14 75@$14 87½; and of Extra Prime at $11 50@$11 75.... Dressed Hogs have been in demand at 6c.@7¼c. for City, and 5¾c.@6⅛c. for Western....Cut-meats quoted stronger on a fair inquiry and restricted offerings; sales, 150 boxes Bellies at 5¾c.@8¾c., the latter rate for 12-lb. averages; 190 boxes Clear do., 15@18 lbs., at 8¾c.@9c.; 50 boxes Rib do., 15@18 lbs., at 8¾c.; 800 tcs. Pickled Hams, 13¾@14 lbs., part to arrive, at 11½c.; 1,500 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 11½c.@12c.; 650 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders at 5⅛c.@5⅜c.; 2,500 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 6⅜c.@7c.; 1,700 Smoked Shoulders at 7½c.@8c.; 1,000 fresh Hams, 20 lbs., at 9½c., and 300 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders at Chicago, at 4⅜c. We quote: Pickled Hams at 10½c.@12c.; Shoulders at 6⅛c.@7c., and Bellies at 7½c.@9c.; Dry-salted Shoulders at 5⅛c.@5¾c.; do. Hams at 9c.@10½c.; Smoked Hams at 11½c.@13c.; Smoked Shoulders at 7½c.@8c. ₩ lb....Bacon has been again in quite active demand and firmer in price, on comparatively moderate offerings; sales, 750 boxes Short Clear, in lots, at 7⅛c.; 50 boxes do., free on board, at 8c.; 200 boxes Cumberland at 7⅛c., from dock; 250 boxes Long Clear at 7⅛c.@7⅜c.; 50 boxes very light Short Rib at 8⅛c.; 450 boxes Long Clear, February and March, at 7⅛c.; 6,250 boxes Long and Short Clear, February and March options, at 7 17-32c.@7⅝c., chiefly March, at 7⅝c. And for early delivery at Chicago, 650 boxes Short Clear, part 6⅞c.; 350 boxes Long Clear, at 6⅝c.@6 7-16c.; 450 boxes Short Rib, at 6⅝c....Lard has been less sought after for prompt and forward-delivery, but has been quoted steady; offerings moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 250 tcs. prime Western Steam, at 8⅛c.; 250 tcs. good do., to arrive, at 8¼c.; 50 tcs. No. 1 do. at 8c.; 60 tcs. inferior do., at 7¾c.; 50 tcs. Western Kettle, at 8⅛c., with 8⅜c. asked for choice; 450 tcs. City Steam at 8⅛c.; and for forward delivery 250 tcs. Western Steam, February, at 8⅛c.; and 500 tcs. do., Chicago delivery, April option, at 7⅞c....Beef products quoted steady, on, however, a very light movement, wholly jobbing. We quote at from $9 50@$11 75 for New Mess, and $12 25@$13 50 for New Extra do., ₩ bbl. Tierce Beef quoted at $19@$22 50 for Prime Mess; $23@$25 for India Mess, and $26@$30 for Extra India Mess. Of Beef Hams 25 bbls. Western sold at $32; market steady.... Butter and Cheese essentially as before.

SUGARS—Raw have been fairly active, the demand having been mostly for refining stock, and prices have been quoted about steady, with fair to good refining Cuba quoted at from 8⅛c.@8⅜c. for new and old; No. 12 Box, clayed stock, 9⅝c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 to 13, at 9⅜c.@9⅞c. Sales have been reported of 1,731 hhds. and 4,270 boxes, including 736 hhds. refining Cuba, mostly fair, at 8⅛c.; 582 hhds. Centrifugal at 9 9-16c.; 23 hhds. Clarified Cuba at 9⅝c.; 60 hhds. Demerara at 10⅛c.; 300 hhds., about fair refining Porto Rico, at 8⅛c.; 3,545 boxes Clayed Havana at 9 5-16c.@9⅝c., chiefly at 9⅛c. for choice dry stock; 156 boxes do. at 8⅝c., and 579 boxes Centrifugal at 9⅝c.@9⅞c. Refined in request, with Hard quoted at 12⅛c.@12⅜c.; As, 10⅛c.@11⅛c., and Yellows, 9⅛c.@10⅛c. The movements in Raw Sugars since Feb. 1, Messrs. C. Amann & Co. sum up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Receipts since Feb. 1	13,717	11,407	23,683	1,933
Sales since Feb. 1	15,655	27,003	52,657	664
Stock Feb. 20, 1873	15,671	29,529	77,380	1,346
Stock Feb. 21, 1872	18,564	28,982	97,7.9	890

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow firm; prime wanted; 113,000 lbs. fair to strictly prime sold at 8⅝c.@9c.... Stearine quiet but firm at 8⅝c. for prime, in hhds., and 8⅝c.@8¾c. for do., in tierces.

WHISKY—Firmer and in fair demand; sales, 150 bbls. at 91½c., and 200 bbls. at 92c., closing at 92c.

FREIGHTS—A comparatively moderate movement has been noted in berth freights. Grain and Cotton room in some request. Offerings of Provisions and Resin somewhat freer, but at irregular figures. In the way of charters, there was not much animation. Suitable tonnage was in light supply, and extreme rates were claimed, impending negotiations. The inquiry was mainly for vessels for the Petroleum trade, with some call for vessels for the Grain, Cotton, and Naval Store trades. The arrivals at the port were more numerous, but many of the vessels had been contracted for previously....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, include, by sail, 530 bbls. Resin, on private terms, and 80 hhds. Tallow on private terms, with weight quoted at 27s. 6d.@30s. ₩ ton, and, by steam, 370 bales compressed Cotton at ⅜d. ₩ lb.; 8,000 bushels Corn at 6¼d. ₩ bushel; 1,850 boxes Bacon at 40s. ₩ ton. Also, a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 19-32d. ₩ lb. And two ships, 1,269 and 1,236 tons, and two barks, 679 and 512 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms, quoted at from 82s. 6d.@90s. to arrive, and in port....For London, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Resin, on private terms. And a Norwegian bark, 509 tons, hence with about 3,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 7s. 6d. ₩ bbl....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,800 bbls. Resin, at 3s. 6d. ₩ 280 lbs.; 1,000 bbls. Apples, at 4s. ₩ bbl.; 40 hhds. Tallow, at 30s. ₩ ton....For Bristol, by steam, 700 pks. Provisions, at 40s. ₩ ton....For Cork and orders, east coast of Ireland, a British bark, 401 tons, hence with about 2,700 quarters Grain, at 7s. 3d.; or, if direct, at 7s. ₩ quarter; a Swedish bark, 354 tons, hence, with about 2,100 bbls. Naphtha, at 9s. ₩ bbl.; a German bark, 293 tons, with about 2,950 bbls. Resin, from Wilmington, at 6s., privileges extending to the Continent....For Havre, a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 1⅛c. ₩ lb....For Bremen, by steam, 250 boxes Bacon and 1,400 tcs. Lard at 45s.@50s.; 200 tons Cedar at 35s., measurement....For a Continental port direct, a German bark, 751 tons with about 5,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at about 6s. 4½d. ₩ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 2,600 boxes Bacon and Lard, 1,200 bags Clover-seed, 50 bbls. Apples, 1,600 sides Leather, and 3,000 pkg. mdse., at full market rates....For Amsterdam, by steam, 40 bbls. Apples at 4s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; 50 tcs. Lard at 60s. ₩ ton....For Rotterdam, by steam, 500 boxes Bacon at 53s.; 450 boxes Extract Logwood at 40s....For Iquique, a bark, 583 tons, reported, with Lumber, from Puget Sound, and two barks, 882 and 286 tons, with do., from Burrard Inlet, on private terms....For Porto Rico and back, two British brigs, 224 and 196 tons, at 52½c. ....For Cienfuegos and back, a schooner at 52½c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20.—Flour quiet and weak; not quotably changed. Wheat dull and lower; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 28; Soft do., $1 33; No. 3 Fall, $1 83; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 95. Corn dull and drooping at 31c. for No. 2 Mixed, at East St. Louis, on track; 33c. in elevator. Oats dull and drooping at 27c. for No. 2, at East St. Louis, on track; 28c.@28½c. in elevator. Barley quiet and weak at 95c. for choice Iowa. Rye dull and lower at 73c. for No. 1. Whisky steady at 90c. Pork firm and in fair demand for futures at $13 50, seller March; $13 75, seller April; small cash lots at $13 75@$14. Dry-salted Meats stiff; some sales higher; sales of 2,000,000 lbs. of Shoulders, Clear Rib, and Clear Sides at a figure understood to be a shade above 4½c.@6⅛c.@6⅞c., buyer March; up-country lots at 4½c.@6⅛c. for Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides; 13-lb. average Hams at 9c. Hams in pickle firm at 10c. for 15½-lbs. average. Bacon firm; sales of Clear Rib Sides at 7½c., seller April; 7⅛c., seller March; 8c., buyer March; cash lots at 5⅛c. for Shoulders; 7⅛c. for Clear Rib Sides, 7⅜c. for Clear Sides. Sales of Meat aggregate over 5,000,000 lbs. Lard firm at 7⅛c., buyer March. Live Hogs firm at $4 40@$4 90. Cattle firm at $1 25@$4 for common to choice consigned Heifers; $4 50@$6 for fair to choice Steers. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,400 Hogs, and 1,700 Cattle.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; sales of No. 1 Spring in special house at $1 31; No. 2 do., $1 23, cash; $1 22½ seller March; $1 24½ seller April; No. 3 do., $1 09½@$1 10; Rejected, 98c. Corn firm, in fair demand, and a shade higher; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 31½c., cash; 31½c., seller March; 36½c.@36⅞c. seller May; Rejected, 27c.@27½c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 25½c.@26⅛c. for No. 2; 23⅛c.@23⅜c. for Rejected. Rye quiet and unchanged at 65c. for No. 2. Barley steady at 71½c.@72⅛c. for No. 2 Fall; 58c.@62c. for No. 3. Provisions firmer. Pork higher at $12 95@$12 95, seller March; $13 05@$13 15, seller April. Lard steady at $7 55@$7 60 cash or seller March. Bulk Meats steady at 4⅝c. for Shoulders; 6⅜c. for Short Rib Middles, packed. Green Hams scarce and firm; sales of 16 pounds average at 9⅛c. Hams in pickle sold at 9c. for 19 pounds average; 11⅛c. for 14 pounds average. Dressed Hogs in good demand at $5 05@$5 20. Whisky dull and unchanged at 87½c. Receipts, 6,000 bbls. Flour; 32,000 bushels Wheat; 117,000 bushels Corn; 53,000 bushels Oats; 1,000 bushels Rye and 10,000 bushels Barley. Shipments, 7,000 bbls. Flour; 6,000 bushels Wheat; 2,000 bushels Corn; 4,000 bushels Oats and 9,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, Feb. 20.—Cattle—Receipts today were 316 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,239 head, or 257 cars, against 281 cars for the same time last week; market slow at yesterday's prices, buyers generally standing off for a slight decline; about 7,000 head were disposed of; sales 341 head Illinois Steers ranging from 1,097 to 1,328, at $5 50@$6 25; 101 head Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,195 to 1,198, at $5 12½@$5 70; 55 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,087 to 1,119, at $5@$5 12½; 19 head Indiana Steers, averaging 1,008 lbs., at $4 55; 106 head Kansas Steers, ranging from 1,122 to 1,207 lbs., at $4 50@$5 35; 17 head Michigan Steers, averaging 1,253 lbs., $5; 15 head Canada Steers, averaging 1,373 lbs., at $6 25; 129 head Texas Steers, ranging from 984 to 1,120 lbs., $4 75; 15 head of Oxen, averaging 1,518 lbs., at $5; 20 head State Stillers, averaging 1,145 lbs., at $4 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,6 0 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,300 head, against 12,400 head for the same time last week; market active at yesterday's advance; sales, 629 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 99 to 101 lbs., at $6@$7 25; 243 head Ohio Sheep, ranging from 87 to 96 lbs., at $6 25@$6 80; 240 head Ohio Sheep, averaging 94 lbs., at $6 15. Hogs—Receipts to-day 6,700 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 22,500 head, against 16,100 head for the same time last week; market very dull at $4 85@$5 20.

BUFFALO, Feb. 20.—Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 50@$8; Amber, $8 50@$9 25; White, $9 50@$10. Wheat steady; no transactions made public; quoted—Milwaukee Spring, No. 2, $1 65; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 52@$1 53; Duluth No. 1 Spring, $1 70; White Canada, $1 80@$2; White Michigan, $1 90@$2 05. Corn firm; sales, 750 bushels Western No. 2, in store, at 53c.; 6,500 bushels Western, on track, at 52c. Oats quiet; sales, 2,000 bushels Western, in store, at 42½c. Barley steady; sales, 1,500 bushels Western, on track, at 90c.; held, Canada at 95c.@$1; No. 2 Western, 90c.@95c.; two-rowed State, 78c.@80c.; four-rowed State, 90c. Rye nominal at 85c. Barley-malt—Western, $1@$1 10; Prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; Prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. Rye Malt held at $1. Balance unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 20.—Flour dull; sales at $7 90@$8 25. Wheat firm at $1 73@$1 75. Corn quiet at 40c. Rye quiet at 82c. Oats quiet at 30c@38c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Butter—Demand good at full prices. Provisions quiet but firm. Pork steady at $13 25@$13 50. Lard quiet but firm at 7⅝c.; Kettle steady at 8c. Bulk Meats steady at 4⅜c. for Shoulders; held at ⅛c. higher; sales at 5c., buyer March; 6⅜c.@6⅝c. for Clear Rib Sides; sales at 7c., buyer March; 7c. for Clear Sides. Bacon steady at 5⅜c. for Shoulders; 7⅛c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7⅜c. for Clear Sides, with sales. Live Hogs firm at $4 85@$5 for butchers; $4 65@$4 70 for shippers; receipts, 1,600. Whisky firm at 87c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 20.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales 400 bbls. at $8 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 75 for Amber Winter; $10 50 for White Winter; $11 for Double Extra. Wheat firm; sales 2 cars White State at $1 95. Corn dull, but unchanged; sales 2 cars at 61c. Barley unchanged; Bay Quinte, $1 10. Corn-meal—$1 30 for Bolted; $1 26 for Unbolted, ₩ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $23, per ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 72c.; to New-York, 62c.; to Albany, 54c.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 20.—Flour weak and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal; No. 1 Red Winter held at $1 69@$1 70; No. 2 Red, $1 64@$1 65. Corn quiet at 45c.@46c. Oats steady at 40c. Petroleum—Refined quiet and less active at 16⅛c. for car lots; 18⅛c. for trade lots; 24c.@24⅛c. for Ohio State Oil, legal test.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 20.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; sales of No. 1 $1 29; No. 2, $1 22⅛. Corn firm and in fair demand at 32½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Oats steady at 23⅛c. for No. 2. Rye steady at 63c. for No. 1. Barley firm at 74c. for No. 2 Fall. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Oats in good demand at 50c. Corn dull and drooping at 60c.@62c. Bulk Meats steady at 5⅛c. for Shoulders, 7⅛c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 7⅜c. for Clear Sides. Lard dull and nominal.

MOBILE, Feb. 20.—Cotton quiet and steady; Good Ordinary, 17⅛c.; Low Middling, 18⅛c.@18⅜c.; Middling, 19⅛c.; net receipts, 1,703 bales; exports coastwise, 417 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 49,631 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 20.—Cotton in moderate demand; Good Ordinary, 17⅛c.; Low Middling, 18⅛c.; Middling, 19⅛c.; net receipts, 7,673 bales; gross, 8,445 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; last evening, 4,300 bales; stock, 195,925 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 20.—Cotton quiet and dull; Middling, 19⅛c.; Low Middling, 19c.; Good Ordinary, 18⅛c.; net receipts, 913 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,476 bales; to the Continent, 450 bales; coastwise, 1,184 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock 39,020 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 20.—Cotton quiet and steady; Good Ordinary, 16⅜c.; net receipts, 1,274 bales; exports, to the Continent, 581 bales; coastwise, 14 bales; sales, 1,400 bales; stock, 73,692 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 20.—Cotton very dull; Middling, 19⅛c.; net receipts, 1,588 bales; exports coastwise, 1,479 bales; sales, 719 bales; stock, 68,288 bales.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 20.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 19⅛c.@2⅛c.; receipts, 1,644 bales; shipments, 1,885 bales; stock, 31,600 bales.

The Little Neck Murder—Adjournment of the Inquest.

The coroner's inquest in the case of the murder of James Graham, at Little Neck, on Feb. 7, instant, which was to have been resumed yesterday, was postponed, in consequence of the non-attendance of the witnesses. Officer George Lowe was instructed by the coroner to proceed at once and hunt them up in time for the next session.

It is reported that a very strong chain of circumstantial evidence is being wound around a man who is now suspected of being the murderer, and the links have been somewhat strengthened by the sudden disappearance from Little Neck of the suspected man. His whereabouts is, however, known to the authorities, for ever since he was suspected of the crime he has been constantly "shadowed" day and night. It is now remembered by people in the neighborhood that every time the subject of the murder was brought up in his presence, he would always try to turn the conversation, or else remain silent, while every one around him would be thoroughly engrossed with the discussion of the mysterious crime.

A brother of the McCrearys arrived from Philadelphia yesterday, to be present at the inquest. He joined his two brothers during the evening at the residence of Squire Debevoise, at Great Neck. He seemed to be somewhat shocked at the sad fate of his half brother, James Graham, and spoke of him in very feeling terms.

Arrest of a Forger.

John Smith, of Danbury, Conn., one of a gang of thieves which meets at the corner of the Bowery and Elizabeth-street, was arraigned before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs, yesterday, charged with forgery. On Wednesday he went to the office of Mr. Wm. Eggert, wholesale cigar dealer, No. 138 Water-street, and bought $80 worth of cigars, giving in payment a $100 bill, and asking that a check for the balance, $20, in favor of William Hull, be given him. This check, altered to $1,200, the prisoner yesterday presented to Mr. W. H. Rogers, cashier of the Nassau Bank. Mr. Rogers detected the forgery and had Smith arrested by Detective Stillwell. He was held for trial in default of $5,000 bail.

New-Lotts in Favor of Annexation with Brooklyn.

The people of New-Lotts have adopted resolutions in favor of annexation with Brooklyn. Their reasons are set out explicitly. The rates of taxation in the city wards bordering on their town are only one-fourth of one per cent. greater than their own, while insurance rates in New-Lotts are higher, owing to the absence of water facilities and the protection of the Fire Department. They say that they do not want to be running to Albany for special commissions to govern their town, when they can have all the advantages of a well-organized government by the simple act of annexation. They look forward to the speedy adoption of the new motive power proposed for the Atlantic-avenue Railroad, which will afford more rapid communication with the business portions of the city and New-York, and greatly enhance the value of their property.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ATTENTION, LADIES.—IF YOU WISH good girls of all nationalities, for City or country, apply at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS and Fine Washing.—By a very neat, competent young woman; is a thorough servant in every respect; is kind and affectionate to children; would take a place as nurse; will give best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, TIDY girl, to do chamber-work and waiting in a small private family; no objections to go a short distance in the country; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 212 East 29th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, AND TO ASSIST in Washing.—By a well-recommended Protestant girl a situation to do chamber-work, &c., or would take general house-work in a small family. Call at No. 280 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS. —By a neat young German girl, in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, and has good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT girl as chamber-maid and to assist with washing and ironing; excellent references. Call at No. 147 West 40th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT person as chamber-maid, to assist washing; excellent City references. Apply at No. 222 East 29th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RELIABLE and well recommended German girl. Apply at Florist's, corner 5th-av. and 42d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid, and would do fine washing; best City reference. Call for two days at 10 West 44th-st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman of thirty, very respectable, and first-class cook; French and English cooking; can get up many kinds of nice dishes in the neatest manner; good baker; good testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of cooking, boning, larding, creams, jellies, &c.; expert at all kinds of side dishes and pastries; excellent baker; best City references. Call for two days at No. 549 7th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT cook in a private family; understands cooking thoroughly in all its branches; would go a short distance in the country; best references. Call for two days at No. 11 East 27th-st.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND Ironer.—By a very respectable young woman; she is a good cook, good laundress, good baker, can do all kinds of meats, many pastrys; good testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A BELGIAN WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands her business perfectly; will require a kitchen-maid; can make all kinds of fancy dishes; best reference from first families. Call at office No. 721 6th-av. Reservoir-square.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR Laundress.—By a neat and tidy girl, in a private family or boarding-house; understands her business thoroughly, and has good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a good German girl, in a small private family; has good references, and understands cooking in all its branches. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS GOOD cook and baker; would assist with washing, or cook, wash, and iron for a small family; is willing and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; private family or public-house; can give the best of references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 631 6th-av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-rate family cook; is an excellent baker; has no objection to do the coarse washing. Call at No. 621 6th-av., first floor, Employment Office.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT, STEADY PERson as good cook; will assist with washing, or cook it all in a small private family; best City references. Call at No. 344 West 26th-st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; excellent baker and pastry-cook; unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 343 West 37th-st., Room No. 7.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soup, meats of all kind; best City reference. Call at No. 159 West 27th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS PLAIN cook in a private family. Call at present employers. No 354 Lexington-av., corner 40th-st.

EMPLOYERS—THE BEST SERVANTS of all nations and both sexes obtained constantly at No. 1 6 6th-av.

HOUSEKEEPER, OR LIKE POSITION— By a very respectable American woman, aged thirty-one years; thoroughly understands all duties connected with housekeeping; no objections to a widower's family; can give best reference for character, capability, &c. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE lady of experience; is a good cook and not afraid to work; wishes a position as housekeeper; a Christian family preferred; no objection to a widower's family; City or country; good references given. Address Miss A. H., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

HOUSE-WORK—IN THE COUNTRY.—BY a neat, tidy, young girl; will be useful in a kind family at moderate pay; can give good recommendations from former employers; is kind and affectionate to children. Call at 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD, GERMAN woman, to do general house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Huld's.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT AND tidy girl in a small private family; has good references, and understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first-class laundress; understands lady's fineries and French fluting; would assist with chamber-work; is willing and obliging; private or public; City reference. Call at 205 West 37th-st., near 7th-av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman; will be highly recommended from all former employers; is competent to take full charge of children from birth; is also a good family seamstress; will be useful in a home at reasonable wages. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NEAT, TIDY YOUNG girl; has no objections to do plain sewing and be generally useful in a home; will go in the country if desired; has best recommendations; wages moderate. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse, to take care of children and do plain sewing, or assist in the chamber-work; four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 333 West 26th-st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A GIRL AS seamstress and lady's maid; understands hair-dressing; has knowledge of dress-making; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 929 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., one flight of stairs, in the hair-store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress and lady's maid; can cut and fit for ladies and children; sews on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; does embroidering; would assist with children; best of City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 704 3d-av., near 44th-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.— By a tidy young girl; is a good seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine and wait on a lady; is very obliging. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 621 6th-av.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By a Protestant young woman, highly respectable; is a thorough waitress and experienced chamber-maid; country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS waitress in a private family; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 219 West 28th-st.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A North of Ireland man, aged twenty-six years; is willing to tend furnace, milk, assist in garden, &c.; refers to last employer, with whom he lived two years, for character and capability. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A Protestant single man, fifty-six years of age; can milk, work in a garden, and generally useful, at low wages; very good City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED man, married, as coachman and groom in a private family; an experienced driver, and strictly temperate; good references. Address E. J. S., No. 3 East 44th-st., near 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman, or coachman and groom; several years' references from his last place. Call or address D. D., No. 182 West 15th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN of steady habits; has lived six years in his last place; can show best City reference. Address G. J., *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d-st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED man, who thoroughly understands his business; can produce best City reference. Call or address M. H., 144 5th-av., corner 19th-st., in harness-store.

FARMER, GARDENER, &c.—BY A respectable married man, (one child,) with cottage; is a good driver and groom; can also milk, do plain gardening, general farm-work, &c.; good recommendation. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—WHO HAS A THOROUGH knowledge of the business, including green-houses, graperies, &c.; would not object to superintend a farm in connection; has taken several prizes at agricultural fairs in both the above departments; has devoted several years to laying out of country places, from plans already drawn or otherwise; first-class references as to ability. Address M. C. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED and capable man who understands gardening thoroughly, the laying out of grounds, care of graperies, vines, plants, flowers, &c.; is willing, industrious and not afraid of work; best of references. Apply at or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT young man (married) as first-class gardener; understands green-houses and graperies, fruits and vegetables; has six years' reference from last employer. Address Gardener, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, strictly sober, honest, and obliging; understands the business in its branches; good reference to the above. Address C. Hayes, Box 115 Greenwich, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; small family; character and qualifications satisfactory to anyone requiring the services of a first-class gardener and florist. Address Gardener, No. 95 5th-av., up-stairs, florist.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, (MARried;) has had sixteen years' experience in this country, and is well qualified to manage any gentleman's place; the best of reference given. Address or call on A., in seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT FIRST-class man, English, married, no family; references obtained on interview, or may be had of F. W. Hotchkiss, Esq., last employer. Address D. Boon, Elizabeth Post-office, N. J.

GARDENER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES a situation for his gardener, (married,) who has a thorough practical knowledge of the business in every department. Apply to Geo. H. Potts, No. 110 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN of long experience in graperies, green-houses, vegetable forcing, and laying out grounds. Address Gardener, No. 12 Bayard-st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; will give general satisfaction to his employer. Call or address H. M., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WHO has a small family; understands his business in all its departments; best of reference. Address P. K., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, with no incumbrance; best of reference from last employer. Call or address T. L., seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

PORTER.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG colored man as porter; good penman; excellent reference. Call or address No. 110 Macdougal-st.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRIStian Association requests merchants, bankers, manufacturers, and business men generally, who are in want of book-keepers, entry clerks, salesmen, office clerks, copyists, office boys, porters, &c., to make application to WILLIAM F. LEE, Chairman Employment Committee, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

DRIVERS WANTED FOR WAGONS AND trucks. Honest, active, capable men, for permanent situations. Address by letter, stating references, A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and Chambers-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER FOR A LARGE place fifteen miles from New-York; must be single, understand his business, not afraid of work, and have good references. Address Post-office Box No. 790 New-York.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A small private family; must have best City reference. Call Friday and Saturday at No. 30 East 60th-st., 2 to 5 o'clock.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PARAN STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of the estate, Apartment House, Broadway, Twenty-seventh-street, and Fifth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of June next. —Dated New-York, the 4th day of December, 1872.

MARIETTA R. STEVENS, Executrix.
JOHN L. MELCHER, } Executors.
CHARLES G. STEVENS, }

d6-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALPHONSE PERIER, late of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of business, No. 11 Murray-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 12th day of December, 1872.

THEODORE FABST,
HENRY ESCH,
Executors.

d13-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM WALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of business, No. 112 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.— Dated New-York, the 23d day of January, 1873.

CHARLES WALL, }
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, } Executors.
ja24-law6mF* SAMUEL M. MEEKER, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES KELSEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 28 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of September, 1872.

BENJAMIN A. HEGEMAN,
Executor of Charles Kelsey, deceased.

a13-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robt. C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS WALDO, late of the City of New-York, late merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Mortimer Porter, No. 9 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April next.— Dated New-York, the 10th day of October, 1872.

FRANCIS W. MORSE,
Executor.

o11-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of LUKE H. HOLMES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to John Van Arsdale, Executor, at his residence, at No. 31 East 21st-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of September, 1872.

s20-law6mF* CHAS. P. HOLMES, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DOUGLAS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of January, 1873.

WM. P. DOUGLAS, Administrator,
f7-law6mF* with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET DOUGLAS the younger, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of January, 1873.

WM. P. DOUGLAS, Administrator,
f7-law6mF* with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN W. POOLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to T. C. CRONIN, Esq., at his law offices, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of March next.— Dated, New-York, the 5th day of September, 1872.

ELIZA POOLER, Administratrix.
VICTOR VILLAUME, Administrator.

s6-law6mF*

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 60,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND PROPERTY-OWNERS.

The undersigned, proprietors of the sole patent for Tubulated Fire-proof Plaster Castings, granted in the United States, caution the public not to give out contracts for supply or erection of above-named materials without their consent, it being their intention to prosecute all infringements or illegitimate transactions.

Mr. A. WANNER, one of the proprietors of the patent, now in this City, will take pleasure to give all information in relation to hollow plaster casting business, on application at his residence, No. 140 East 14th-st., where communications should be directed.

THE U. S. PATENT FIRE-PROOF TUBULATED PLASTER CASTING COMPANY.

MAIN OFFICE, NO. 4 CONGRESS-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

COMPLIMENT TO A CAPTAIN.— At a meeting of the passengers on the steam-ship Spain, of the National Steam-ship Company, held on the evening of Feb. 3, 1873, the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the thanks of the passengers be tendered to Commodore Grace, for his uniform courtesy and seamanlike conduct during the rough passage ending Feb. 4, 1873, and especially during the tremendous storm of Jan. 29 and 30. That the company be congratulated on having in their service such an able commander and perfect gentleman as Commodore Grace in charge of so excellent vessel as the Spain has proved herself to be in the present perilous voyage. That our thanks be tendered to the officers, the doctor, and the purser for their attention and efficient discharge of their arduous duties during the voyage.

Signed on behalf of the passengers. A. C. Murdock, M. D., Pittsburg; John B. Cumming, London; Edmund Wragge, Toronto; Fred Bingham, New-York, and Liverpool; J. Symmers, New-York.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40 and $2 15 by all chemists. Sole manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, London. Agent in New-York, J. ASPINWALL.

TAPE WORM REMOVED IN A FEW hours, with head complete; no fee asked until the head passes; medicine perfectly harmless, being purely vegetable. Botanic depot, No. 5 3d-av., C. W. EASTWOOD, Proprietor.

CASTOR OIL—CAN BE TAKEN AGREEably and easily in DUNDAS, DICK & CO.'S SOFT CAPSULES. No taste, no smell. Contain no Croton-oil. Sold by your druggist.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 21, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DAVID GARRICK—Mr. E. Sothern, Miss Ponisi, Miss Kate Rogers.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ALIXE—Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. Geo. Clarke, Miss Clara Morris.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD—Mr. M. Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—Mr. W. J. Florence, Miss Mary Wells, Miss Pateman.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. C. W. Ravel, Miss Fanny Beane.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUGHING IT—Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Fawcet, Mrs. John Wood.

BOWERY THEATRE.—WILL O' THE WISP—Mr. Charles Abbott.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mr. Leffingwell, Mlle. Diani.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

STEINWAY HALL.—READINGS by Mr. J. M. Bellew.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition $12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum 2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra 3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum 3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum 2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notices.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

So far as we can judge, the "Poland" report by no means gives satisfaction to the Press of the country. AMES and BROOKS are looked upon as scape-goats, and it is generally asked why all the other persons implicated in the Credit Mobilier affair should escape? Congress has given up almost the entire session to the investigation of this scandal—we have heard of little else. It will do well to finish the work thoroughly now. Let justice be done, no matter who may suffer. In some cases, the conduct of members does not seem to warrant their expulsion. But does it not call for a vote of censure? The disgrace which such a vote would affix to the accused persons would be in itself a severe punishment.

It is understood that the Grand Jury have brought in fresh indictments against TWEED, HALL, CONNOLLY, and INGERSOLL. The punishment of the ringleaders in the Tammany frauds has been long postponed, but the network of justice is gradually inclosing them, and even their present position is not one which anybody need envy. It is quite evident, from the revelations that have been recently made in other directions, that the standard of morals among public men was getting into a very pretty condition. The revelation of the Tammany frauds cleared the air, and the subsequent disclosures which have been made, affecting the character of men hitherto unsuspected, will act as a warning which is not likely to be soon forgotten. The political field is strewn with damaged reputations, but the public will eventually be the gainers by the ruin which individuals have brought upon themselves.

The rigid moralist of the *Nation* thinks that "poor DOOLITTLE," whom we suppressed last Summer, was very badly treated for "doing, or appearing to do, a perfectly legitimate thing." What DOOLITTLE really did was to get from the President a permit for one CONATTY, to buy cotton, from which permit he expected CONATTY to make a large fortune. He then wrote a letter and gave it to CONATTY, with a request that it should be copied and addressed to DOOLITTLE, as if it were written by CONATTY himself. The letter proposed to give DOOLITTLE one-fourth the profits of the speculation. It was sent and answered, and in these letters DOOLITTLE denied ever having "by word, influence or thought, direct or indirect," aided in obtaining the permit. This untruth the *Nation* says was "ridiculous," nothing more. He used his influence as a United States Senator to obtain what he expected to be a fortune large enough to enable him to retire to private life. This, according to the *Nation*, was "a perfectly legitimate thing." It was unlucky for DOOLITTLE that the vulgar herd had not, in August last, attained the high moral view of the case; otherwise he would not have been driven from the field by the photographic copies of his letters, which preceded him wherever he was announced to speak, and which he did not dare to face. As the *Nation* thinks it only "ridiculous" in DOOLITTLE to lie, it is not surprising that it should imitate his tactics in professing to quote from THE TIMES. It invariably garbles every quotation it professes to make—a course which shows that DOOLITTLE, JAY GOULD, and the *Nation* are pretty much "birds of a feather."

In the report of the Wilson Committee on the Credit Mobilier matter, our readers will find ample confirmation of the description of the scheme given by Judge POLAND. It was in fact and in tent a fraud. The interest of the United States, and that of a minority of the stockholders, were deliberately sacrificed to the greed of a few men, who pocketed the money of others under false pretenses. We have seen this operation beautifully represented by phrases that were models of how not to say anything. The Credit Mobilier has been called a "construction company." The plundering plan has been described as a "plan to enlist capitalists." The industry shown in dividing the proceeds of the money lent by the Government has been designated "financial capacity," and the ingenuity employed in covering up the theft is dubbed "sagacity." We have little patience with such treatment of the case. The Credit Mobilier was a swindle, and if there is any means for the Government to get back the property of the people, we hope Congress will adopt it.

It is clear that the adjustment of the appointing power in the City Government must be in the nature of a compromise between the extreme views which, on the one side, make the Mayor absolute, and on the other leave the Board of Aldermen in virtual control of the heads of departments. Mr. OPDYKE, whom the Mayor praised for dissenting from the plan proposed by the Committee on Cities, has accepted the necessity of compromise in a spirit which should be imitated by all malcontent Reformers. His substitute for section 25 is honestly meant to reconcile existing differences, and to save all reform from being wrecked by the personal squabbles of its advocates. He proposes to allow the Board of Aldermen to nominate and the Mayor to confirm the appointment of executive officers. His amendment gives the Aldermen power to pass an appointment over the Mayor's veto, but provides against the Mayor's hands being tied, by allowing him to remove heads of departments at pleasure, with the approval of the Governor. We have already stated our preferences in this matter, but it is for the local representatives of the Reform movement to say which compromise is the more acceptable one. They can accomplish nothing by vague denunciation and the proposal of an impossible return to the absolutism of 1870. Let them frankly abandon their extreme position, now that the Republicans in the Legislature are willing to meet them half way.

Notes on the Charter.

Apart from the power of confirming executive appointments, there is a very general agreement of opinion that the constitution and functions of the Board of Aldermen are very justly defined in the new charter. The Board of Assistant Aldermen seems likely to pass out of existence, unregretted by all save a few Democrats in the Legislature, who have suddenly discovered virtues in that board the existence of which nobody else has suspected. The plan of renewing the board by thirds each year after the general election of 1874, is, even by the opponents of the bill, conceded to be a good one. It will serve to maintain a certain continuity of administration, exceedingly necessary in the affairs of a great City; and it need hardly be added that the claims of five candidates can be more effectually canvassed at each election than the claims of fifteen. As we have already intimated, the probability of securing good men for the local legislature would be greatly enhanced by the adoption of the minority principle in the Aldermanic election. This could be easily tried in 1875, when the people will be called on, for the first time, to elect five Aldermen. Let each elector have the privilege of casting his five votes for one, or of distributing them among two or more candidates. A compact minority of 10,000 voters could thus be pretty sure of electing their man, and something like a proportional representation of all shades of political opinion or personal preference could thus be provided for.

Now that the Board of Assistant Aldermen has been abolished by the Assembly, the verbal inaccuracy of section 17, in referring to the "Common Council," should be corrected. Under the first subdivision of that section, the Board of Aldermen is invested with the power of making ordinances in regard to "traffic and sales in the public parks." These are things which the Department of Parks have steadily prohibited, and there should be no encouragement given to recognize as possible any such encroachment upon public privileges by giving the Board of Aldermen the power of determining the question.

If the unity of administration aimed at in the gradual renewal of the Board of Aldermen be deemed a good thing, it should have its counterpart in the departments. It would simply result in great confusion of local business, and great prejudice to the tax-payers, to insist, as the Committee of Seventy does, upon the heads of departments being subject to an entire change with the advent of each new Mayor. A more effectual method of throwing back City administration "into politics" could hardly be devised. Where there is a single head to a department, as in the case of the Controller and Corporation Counsel—officers who ought to co-operate with the Mayor in acting as a check upon the executive departments—there can be no objection to making their term conclude with that of the Mayor. But where there are three or more heads of a department, one member ought to retire at the end of each year—thus providing against the formation of "rings," and providing against the inefficiency of administration which would result from an entire change of men every two years. The renewal by thirds each year is a more popular plan than the renewal by thirds every two years, which the charter provides in regard to most of the departments. The vast business of the Department of Public Works ought certainly to be put in the hands of three commissioners. If three men are required at the head of the Departments of Docks, Police, Fire, Charities, &c., it is absurd to intrust to one man the spending in the Department of Works of nearly as much money as the whole of the other departments put together.

The original proposal of the Republican committee, to make a separate department, to provide for the great and increasing requirements of the water supply of the City, ought to be restored to the charter. If the concurrence of a majority of the Board of Aldermen be held sufficient to confirm the appointment of the head of a department, it ought to be held sufficient to effect his removal. The following ambiguous and dangerous clause of section 28 ought to be struck out:

> No existing provision of law, limiting the power, duty, or authority of any officer, clerk, employe, or subordinate, other than those of the Police Department, shall be construed as preventing the head of department from changing such power, duty, or authority.

No such indefinite power should be intrusted to the head of any department without, at least, the concurrence of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen.

Louisiana.

Most sensible persons will accept with approval the able report of Mr. MORTON on the Louisiana muddle. It is a minority report, but we trust we do not mistake the temper of Congress in saying that it will be adopted by that body as a conclusive statement of right policy. Mr. MORTON disagrees with the majority recommendation for an election in Louisiana under Federal supervision. He can see no justification for any such intervention by the national Government. He regards the State of Louisiana as abundantly provided with all means necessary to take care of herself. The interference of Judge DURELL is condemned as unwarranted by law and dangerous in effect. To go beyond even that degree of interference, and to order a new election under existing circumstances, is to announce that State governments exist only on sufferance, and can at any moment be overturned when Congress shall see fit to order it.

On the 16th of January, when the Louisiana question came up in the House, we pointed out that it was the duty of Congress to leave its settlement to the courts of the State, so long as they were in unimpaired authority. We cannot doubt that that is a perfectly sound policy, and Senator MORTON is entitled to credit for the force and clearness with which he has urged it.

As for the proposition of Senator CARPENTER to hold a new election under officers appointed through the agency of the Judiciary, with the reinstatement of the Warmoth Ring, and the employment of the United States troops to keep order, we hardly know how to characterize it. It seems to be marked by nearly every absurdity of which a report on the subject is capable. The proposition is not justified by the facts. It obtains no warrant in the Constitution. It directly involves the Judiciary in the exercise of political power—a most dangerous and unprecedented thing. It introduces a novel theory of the powers of the Federal Government, which the people of the country are by no means ready to adopt. If they ever become ready to do so, they will employ the usual process of constitutional amendment to give their desire form and authority. Until then, Congress would do well to observe the requirements of the Constitution as it at present exists.

The Champlain Ship-Canal.

The Canal Committees of the State Legislature have now under consideration a bill providing for the enlargement of the Champlain Canal. The project thus modestly entitled is one involving a vast expense, and should receive a thorough discussion before it is acted upon, either by the committee or the Senators and Assemblymen.

The measure was introduced by Assemblyman WEED, and was urged before the committee on Wednesday last by Mr. JOHN YOUNG, a member of the Canadian Parliament. The latter gentleman asserts that a Canadian company is about to cut a canal from the head of Lake Champlain to the St. Lawrence—a distance of about twenty-six miles—sufficiently wide and deep to admit of the passage of vessels of 1,000 tons burden. Mr. WEED'S bill proposes to provide a water-way of similar capacity from Troy to Whitehall, and these two improvements are expected to enable vessels to proceed directly from Chicago to New-York without breaking bulk, and without waiting for the enlargement of the Erie Canal.

The Canadian part of this project is not a difficult one, since the proposed Caughnawaga Canal would require no locks, and would be comparatively a short one. The part which the State of New-York would be required to take in the matter would, however, be of a very different character. Mr. WEED proposes, first, to improve the channel of the Hudson from Troy to Fort Edward, a distance of forty miles, so as to make it navigable for ships of 1,000 tons burden. As the Hudson is now so shallow and rapid between those points that even a light skiff cannot pass up and down it, the gigantic nature of the proposed improvement is evident. From Fort Edward to Whitehall, a distance of seventeen miles, he proposes to enlarge the Champlain Canal to a width at the surface of 150 feet, and a depth of ten feet. This would not be a very difficult undertaking; but if it were carried out, and the 110 feet of difference of level in the Hudson between Fort Edward and Troy could be overcome by dams and locks, there would probably yet remain the necessity of dredging out the river for a long distance below Troy, before the one-thousand-ton ships that might descend from Lake Champlain would be able to reach New-York. Moreover, it is extremely doubtful whether very great and costly improvements would not be required in Lake Champlain between Ticonderoga and Whitehall, before the lake itself would admit of the passage of the proposed vessels.

The cost of the enlargement of seventeen miles of the Champlain Canal is estimated at eight millions of dollars. What sum would be required to convert the Hudson above Troy into a navigable stream can hardly be guessed at. But let us suppose that the contemplated improvements were actually made. We should then have secured ship navigation from Lake Erie to Troy, but by a route at least twice the length of the Erie Canal. Would the advantage of such a route overbalance the disadvantage of a single transshipment of cargo at Buffalo from Chicago vessels to the Erie Canal boats?

It should be remembered that we already have water communication between Lake Champlain and Montreal by way of the Sorel River, which has been made navigable by means of the Chambly Canal around the rapids, and the dam and double lock at St. Ours. It is true that this route is about a hundred miles longer than the new route by way of the projected Caughnawaga Canal would be; but the extent to which it is now used would afford data by which we could form some estimate of the amount of commerce which the Caughnawaga route would attract. Undoubtedly, the improvements proposed by Mr. YOUNG and Mr. WEED would be of material benefit to Montreal, and would increase our commerce with Canada. The avowed aim of the Weed bill, however, is to secure for New-York City direct trade with Chicago by a new water-route. Unless it can be shown that this object would be secured, it would hardly be wise to undertake so costly a task as the one proposed, merely to benefit our Canadian neighbors.

It would now be premature for the Press either to advocate or oppose the project. It is apparent, however, that it is one altogether too important to be acted upon without the fullest preliminary discussion. The enlargement of the Erie Canal is one of the probabilities, if not one of the certainties, of the future. It should be considered whether it is worth while to spend enormous sums upon the Champlain Ship Canal, and to subsequently take away the very pretext for its existence by enlarging the Erie.

A Blundering Professor.

On one of its news pages, the *Tribune* of yesterday morning had an extended statement as to the action of the present Grand Jury on charges against TWEED, CONNOLLY, and HALL, in the course of which it asserted that the well-known big indictment had been "divided into a number of smaller ones, founded upon each separate fraud."

On its editorial page it says that "of course it will be understood that with the new indictments brought against TWEED, CONNOLLY, and HALL, the ponderous charges which lately miscarried are quashed," and adds that a score or two of indictments, "one for each separate steal," are now to be brought "in the precise manner which the *Tribune* has heretofore demanded."

It also adds that new evidence has been found, showing the extent of the Board of Audit swindles to have been ten millions, instead of six millions, as heretofore developed.

It would be difficult to comprise more blunders in a smaller space.

First—The "big indictment" has not been divided up, nor is there any intent to divide it up; and it will not be quashed by any new indictments that have been or may be found. Thus the *Tribune's* self-glorification that it had advised this course falls to the ground.

Second—No new evidence has been found showing the Board of Audit swindles to amount to any greater sum than heretofore developed. None could be found, as the whole amount audited by said board in 1870 was the amount before stated of $6,312,000. It is clear that the *swindle* could not exceed the whole sum taken.

In another article, the *Tribune* flounders deeper, if possible, in the mire in regard to this same Board of Audit. To do justice to its statement it is necessary to quote:

> As an illustration of the open recklessness with which the designs on the public purse are pushed, take the clauses [of the charter] which reconstruct the old Board of Audit and Apportionment—the same notoriously irresponsible commission through which was effected the immense robberies of 1869 and 1870, and whose members are now under indictment, as we announce elsewhere, for the third time. Then it was the Mayor, Controller, and President of the Board of Public Works who did the false auditing and extravagant apportionment.

As we showed yesterday, an exact "reconstruction" of the old Board of Audit, and the subsequently constituted Board of Apportionment was effected, last year, by the aid of the Fenton Republicans, and with the warmest approbation of the *Tribune*. The new charter avoids the vicious principle followed by the Legislatures of 1870 and 1872, and approved by the *Tribune*, in making executive officers the judges of their own estimates, and follows the recommendation of the Mayor's message in confiding the duty of apportionment to the officials whose functions relate either to providing for or checking the expenditures of the working departments. Here are the inversions of fact which the journalistic *Dogberry* contrives to crowd into the compass of a dozen lines:

I. There was no "old Board of Audit *and* Apportionment." There was a Board of Audit, whose functions began and ended with the adjusting of certain claims and the issue of certain bonds, and there was a Board of Apportionment, created a year after the Board of Audit had ceased to exist.

II. "The immense robberies of 1869" could not have been effected by the old Board of Audit, whose first and only meeting was on May 5, 1870, nor could the old Board of Apportionment, which first met in May, 1871, have had anything to do with the swindles of 1870.

III. The Board of Apportionment consisted of four, not of three members, and HALL, CONNOLLY, TWEED, and SWEENY have never been indicted, nor are they likely to be, for their acts as a Board of Apportionment.

IV. The apportionments of 1869 and 1870 were for the most part made at Albany. That of 1871 was made under the limits of the Two per Cent. act, and was so far from being "extravagant," that the departments had, almost without exception, exceeded it during the first eight months of the year, and money had to be borrowed to pay the police, the laborers, the school teachers, &c., from August to December. If the Ring had governed the City on this apportionment, it could have pointed to at least one year of tolerably economical administration.

We suggest to the *Tribune* that it would be better employed in the pursuit of knowledge than in the giving of advice which no one is foolish enough to take.

A Substitute for Divorce.

In facilities for divorce, some of our Western States have long been pre-eminent. A wife, living within easy distance of Indiana or Illinois, and desiring a little variety in husbands, had only to drive across the border, and request a lawyer to obtain for her a divorce. In a day or two a copy of the decree, properly authenticated, would be sent to her, and she could immediately dismiss her previous husband and marry the man who stood next upon her list. This process, however, has become so common as to lose all its interest. Doubtless it was for this reason that a lady of Detroit, who felt that a new husband was as indispensable as a new bonnet, recently adopted an entirely original plan of obtaining her desired end, without descending to the prosaic process of purchasing a ready-made Indiana divorce.

About a year ago this ingenious person had married a respectable citizen of Detroit, who, for the usual period of a month or two, was extremely happy, and entirely satisfied with his choice. One day, however, she incidentally mentioned to her husband that she had married him merely in order to obtain a home. Strange as it may seem, he failed to appreciate the supreme honor which had been conferred upon him in giving him the precious privilege of paying his wife's bills, and actually permitted himself to believe that he had been deceived and trifled with by the woman who had sworn that she loved him. Henceforth, black care intruded itself into that Detroit household, and husband and wife became the reverse of affectionate toward one another. In this state of things the wife, of course, decided to try another husband, but, disdaining to apply to lawyers or courts, she elaborated a plan which reflects the highest credit upon her ingenuity.

One day she called her husband, and informed him that she was dying of the small-pox, and that he must immediately go in search of her mother, and bring that portentous female to bid a last farewell to her dying daughter. The proposed journey would necessarily occupy several days, but the husband could not refuse a dying wife's request. He immediately set out, and in due time found his mother-in-law, and started with her on his homeward journey, a prey to the conflicting emotions which the expected death of an undesirable wife and the oppressive presence of his traveling companion must have aroused. When he reached his home he was informed that his wife was already dead and had been buried the previous day. We may suppose that he dropped, as in duty bound, the tear of sensibility—so frequently dropped by Mr. STERNE—and asserted his new-found independence by instantly paying his companion's fare back to the place from which he had brought her. Unfortunately, a superfluously good-natured friend felt it to be his duty to mention to the widower certain suspicions which he entertained. Inquiry followed, and it was found that instead of having made a legitimate and edifying end, the wife had no sooner sent her husband on his thankless errand, than she rose from her sick bed, and dismissing all symptoms of small-pox, eloped with the man whom she had fixed upon as her next husband.

That her plan was ultimately discovered does not affect its real merit. Had good-natured friends refrained from interference, her husband would have believed her to be dead. She would have married, under another name, the man with whom she eloped, and passed the remainder of her life in complacently reflecting upon the neatness of the deception she had practiced. Moreover, her real husband would, doubtless, have married a second time, and she would thus have had the satisfaction of being able at any time to secure his indictment for bigamy. To thus get rid of an unpleasant husband, marry a desirable one, and still hold the former in her power, proves her to have been a woman of originality and strength of character, while the method which she pursued shows that she possessed decided histrionic ability, and we may expect to find her example followed by other discontented wives, whose delicacy shrinks from the commonplace vulgarity of a divorce suit.

Junius Again.

"Will the line stretch out to the crack of doom?" What with the late arguments of political quidnuncs, chirographic experts, and the numberless literary snappers-up and purveyors of unconsidered trifles, we had supposed the Junian debate closed for the moment, and that Sir PHILIP FRANCIS was to be henceforth accepted as the author of the famous letters. But here comes Sir ARTHUR GORDON, Governor of the Mauritius, and writes a letter to his father-in-law, Sir JOHN SHAW LEFEVRE, setting forth that his father, the Earl of ABERDEEN, had the "frequent and positive assurance" of PITT that he knew who the author of "Junius" was, and that he was *not* Sir PHILIP FRANCIS. It is generally admitted that such an assertion from PITT must count for a good deal; and that such an assertion was really made by PITT is not doubted by those who know most of Lord ABERDEEN and of his son, the present deponent—since the honor of Sir ARTHUR GORDON, pledged to the repeated statements of his father, may fairly be accepted as the equivalent of an oath.

The great number of people who have never been able to believe that Sir PHILIP FRANCIS had the brains to be "Junius" will be satisfied, no doubt, with this fresh evidence in support of their theory. But who are they to put in his stead? Is it CHATHAM, or DELOLME, or another of the many contemporaneous worthies who have been proved, beyond peradventure, to have written the bitter and powerful epistles so profusely discussed? One point, at least, seems to be settled by this new contribution to the debate, and which traverses an idea before generally received. This is the idea, maintained by the *Edinburgh Review* that, before the publication of TAYLOR'S *Identity of Junius*, in 1817, Sir PHILIP FRANCIS had never even been suspected as the mysterious author. But, if we give heed to the "Voice from the Mauritius" that now reaches us, this notion must forthwith be abandoned, since PITT was unlikely to offer to refute what nobody had ever asserted, and his communications to Lord ABERDEEN were made before the date assigned. In spite of the efforts of all the explorers and exhumers and logicians, from TAYLOR to CHABOT, the whole subject will probably now be plunged into more hopeless doubt and confusion than ever; and it furnishes a salutary warning of the dreadful evils that a letter-writer, however able, may impose on posterity when he insists on doing his work anonymously. In fact, his power for mischief in this wise is in proportion to his ability, as "Junius" has emphatically shown. It was said, when the letters first appeared, that every one of them drew blood; but if they drew as much blood as they have since drawn ink, England would hardly have been in condition for Waterloo, and "Junius" himself, if conscious of the doings in this mundane sphere, and if, in fact, really undiscovered, must regard with grim complacency the success of a scheme of mystification, which is, so far, without a parallel in literary history.

MINOR TOPICS.

The *Evening Post* sagely assumes that it was "a 'prentice han'" that drafted the new charter. This is probably the reason why it intrusts to some very "green hand" the work of criticising it. The *Post* says "it is to be remembered that *the* $30,000,000 of which the City has been robbed under the Tweed dynasty was stolen through the Board of Supervisors." We have heard this before, but it was from OAKEY HALL, and the *World*, when they wanted to show that our figures were nothing new, that this disreputable "old board" had done all the stealing, and that the Ring had really nothing to do with it. The *Post* must have exceedingly little faith in the success of the indictments found against TWEED and the members of the interim Board of Audit, and still less in the chance of getting back the six millions stolen through this agency, if it thinks the Board of Supervisors is accountable for all the Tammany plunder. It may be news for the *Post* to hear that the fraudulent *County* claims of 1868 and 1869, constitute about the only part of the plunder for which the "old board," of which TWEED was President, is responsible. By referring to the Ring accounts, published in THE TIMES eighteen months ago, it will find that there were sundry millions of fraudulent claims, for both City and County, audited and paid in 1870 and 1871. The existence of the old board was terminated early in 1870, and its ghost has done service enough without being summoned again by the *Post*. Our contemporary will probably hear with surprise the further fact that the Board of Supervisors, as now constituted, owes its existence to chapter 190, session laws of 1870, and that the "new charter" is an instrument for the government of the City merely, and only touches, by implication, the organization of County affairs. The fact is an instructive one, that while the *Tribune* accuses one board of robberies committed before and after the brief period of its existence, the *Post* puts other swindles at the door of a board that was legislated out of existence to allow the leading thieves to fill their pockets more rapidly. From such authorities criticisms on the charter are calculated to be at once intelligent and convincing. They afford still another proof of the laziness and ignorance with which many newspapers are still conducted.

The Grand Jury of the Oyer and Terminer Court did not separate without making a presentment in reference to the common practice of carrying concealed weapons. They recommend the Legislature to pass a law rendering the carrying of pistols and other weapons an offense to be "punished with great severity." There ought also to be great restrictions placed upon the sale of such weapons. Until we get some measure of this kind, there will be no security against the constant commission of murders in this City. We hope the Legislature will give the subject its attention during the present session.

Judge MONELL, in Part I. of the Superior Court, has twice, during the present term, been compelled to adjourn in consequence of having no case on the calendar ready for trial. The responsibility in each instance, we are assured, lay with the lawyers, their clients, and witnesses. Now, considering that so many suits are constantly awaiting trial, and the great length of time it takes to have the most trifling case decided, it seems rather strange that lawyers should be chiefly to blame for the delays. It is not long since we published a letter from "A Member of the Bar," in which it was intimated that the trial terms were so short, and the Judges so slow in rendering decisions, that one-half the business accumulating in the courts from one year's end to another could not be disposed of. Judge MONELL'S experience certainly does not bear out the statement of the correspondent. However, the fact still remains that after commencing the most ordinary suit, the plaintiff might make a European tour very comfortably while waiting for his turn to be heard.

The number of travelers for New-York jewelers who have been robbed at their hotels in different parts of the country within the past few months would seem to suggest a connection between the thieves which has not hitherto, for aught we know, been thought of by the detectives. Last month there was a traveler robbed at Chicago of some $20,000 worth of jewelry in samples, and now the telegraph announces that another traveler in the same line has had $11,500 worth of samples stolen from his room at Providence, R. I. One or two robberies of a similar nature occurred in other States during the Winter. The men arrested at Chicago might be able to throw some light upon the matter if they wished. A skillful detective, we should think, with so much material, would be able to work out a good case.

Since the invention of the guillotine and the garrote, that old-fashioned instrument of execution, the ax, has fallen into disuse, except upon the melodramatic stage. Recently, however, two criminals were decapitated by the ax in Naples, probably in order to mark a distinction between their crime and the offenses of ordinary felons. The criminals in question were women, who had been convicted of having deliberately murdered a large number of helpless infants who had been left in their care. They were, in fact, baby-farmers; but the number and wanton cruelty of these murders far eclipsed the crimes of the baby-farmer who was brought to trial in England a year ago. The ax was wielded by a masked executioner, and each neck was severed at a single blow. In former times the ax was considered a more aristocratic mode of punishment than the gibbet, and it is a little odd that it should now have been selected as a mark of the abhorrence which these women's crimes had created.

Recent English tourists who have visited this country, and written subsequent books of travel, have never failed to praise the Pullman palace and sleeping cars, and to urge their adoption by English railways. The latter having copied, to some extent, the American fashion of railway accidents, have at length been induced to consider the subject of sleeping-cars. The Midland Railway has just made a contract for a number of American sleeping and palace cars, and travelers on that line will soon have an opportunity of using them. It is to be hoped, in adopting what is really a great boon to travelers, that the English railway companies will not also adopt the unpleasant features of the sleeping-car. The ill-mannered porter who forces passengers to go to bed and get up precisely when he thinks proper, and who never fails to produce that hopeless entanglement of boots which leads to so much misery and profanity in the morning, is not a necessary feature of the sleeping-car, and should, by no means, be introduced upon any English railway.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Erie Inquiry—Increasing the Pay of the Firemen—Miscellaneous.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 20, 1873.

In the Senate, this morning, immediately after the reading of the journal, Lieut.-Gov. Robinson announced the following as the committee appointed in pursuance of the resolution passed yesterday in relation to the Erie Railroad: Senators Woodin, Palmer, Foster, Harrower, and Murphy. Mr. Palmer asked to be excused from serving. The resolution, he said, or the substitute adopted, was his, and, according to all parliamentary usage, he should have been chairman of the committee; if he could not be that, he thought he ought not to serve on it, and should therefore ask to be excused. The President explained that it had been a matter of serious consideration with him who ought to be chairman of the committee. The original resolution was Mr. Johnson's; it was amended by Mr. Palmer, and the substitute finally adopted he understood to be Mr. Woodin's, and hence appointed him chairman.

Senator Chatfield has given notice that he will introduce a bill to limit the rate of fare on the Erie Railroad to three cents per mile. This is the rate now charged where tickets are bought at the depots, but higher rates are fixed for fares paid on the cars, and the proposed bill is intended to forbid these extra charges. It will, of course, go to the Railroad Committee, and is not unlikely to remain there.

The bill to increase the pay of the New-York firemen came up in Committee of the Whole in the Senate this morning, and encountered some opposition from Mr. Palmer. He contended that such bills as this should not be allowed to pass, and especially at such a time as this. It seemed absolutely absurd for the Legislature of the State to pass laws regulating the pay of a class of local officers in one of the cities of it; the power to regulate matters so purely local as this should be lodged in the hands of a local authority, either the Common Council or Board of Supervisors, and the sooner the Legislature recognized and acted on this principle the better it would be for the cause of good legislation. The other House was at this moment discussing an organic law for the government of the City of New-York, and in that there should be power and authority given to a proper local body to effect the object sought by the bill under discussion. If there was no such provision in it, he suggested it should be inserted when the charter came before the Senate. Mr. Woodin agreed with this view to some extent, but the necessity for the passage of the bill lay in the fact that the future of the charter was not so far assured that it could be regarded as already a law, while this bill could be passed, and secure a deserving class of men a just compensation, whatever might be the fate of the organic law. All the New-York Senators, Democratic and Republican, spoke in favor of the bill, and it was ordered to a third reading without opposition.

Mr. Johnson made a cruel joke in the course of the discussion, at Mr. Palmer's expense. While the former was speaking, Mr. Palmer interrupted him by remarking that on a certain occasion he (Palmer) represented the Democratic Party. "The same relation," retorted Mr. Johnson, with a gesture of indifference, "the same relation that the African bears to the target company."

The Senate Subcommittee of the Whole was appointed this morning, as follows: Mr. Bowen, Chairman; Messrs. Tiemann, Perry, Baker, Wagner, Winslow, Chatfield, Johnson, and Lewis. Under the resolution for the appointment of the committee, bills of a local character only can be considered by it, and on a third reading of bills it is required to be distinctly stated whether they were considered by the subcommittee or the Committee of the Whole; and no bill can be considered by the subcommittee if a written objection to its consideration be filed.

Mr. James Wood presented the bill in relation to the issue of writs of error, this morning, stating that the bill had been sent to him by Recorder Hackett, and that one of its objects was to do away with the anomaly of allowing the Court of General Sessions to grant a new trial on the merits, while the Court of Oyer and Terminer possessed no such power. The bill went to the Judiciary Committee, and will be promptly reported by it.

The Senate Committee on Railroads had a public hearing this afternoon on the proposals for a scheme of rapid transit in New-York. Gen. Sigel and a large delegation of gentlemen who took part in the mass-meeting recently held on this subject at Cooper Institute, appeared before the Committee to present their views. It is not known that they have any bill to offer. At this time they simply present their ideas of what shape a bill for rapid transit should take.

In the Constitutional Commission to-day an amendment was presented by Mr. Kernan, prohibiting the Legislature passing special charters for savings banks. The Committee on Suffrage reported adversely to the proposition to inflict a penalty on all qualified voters who refuse to vote. Also adversely on the proposition authorizing the taking of private property for public use. The same committee reported in favor of authorizing the Legislature to pass laws providing for taking land for drainage.

The question of authorizing the lease or the sale of the Lateral Canal was considered in Committee of the Whole, and debated by Messrs. Rogers and Robinson.

Hayti and San Domingo.

ST. THOMAS, Feb. 7, via HAVANA, Feb. 20.—The cession of Samana has caused the issuance of a proclamation by the Dominican revolutionary Generals, calling the people to arms. Cabral's reconciliation with Luperon is positively asserted, and it is reported that Luperon has left Curaçao, called by Cabral from Hayti to join the latter in a proposed movement against Baez.

Signs of disturbance are reported in the interior of San Domingo, and it is said that Baez has sent troops to Puerto Plata.

A revolution is expected in Hayti.

THE LIEDERKRANZ.

Great Success of the Ball Last Night—Amusing Scenes In and About the Academy of Music.

Extraordinary preparations were made to insure the triumph of the great Liederkranz ball, and make it, if possible, superior to any other masked ball of the season. The Liederkranz of last night was not merely a social gathering, where ladies and gentlemen could enjoy themselves in elaborate, costly, and fantastic dresses, but a purpose was manifest in the arrangements for giving the masquerade a distinctive feature as an extensive and good-natured satire on the events of the past year. This idea was carried out, not simply in the processions and tableaux, but was admirably hit off in the character of the principal costumes, and the ingenious, though apparently accidental, combinations and groupings of the masquers as they stood about the vestibules and boxes, or fluttered upon the stage amid the mass of giddy and excited dancers. The object of the ball, as clearly and humorously set forth in the programme, was to pay a fitting tribute to the great Prince Carnival, and to give his many devoted subjects an opportunity of testifying their loyalty to the only potentate who invariably maintains his supremity, despite the social and political upheavals of the present progressive age. So worthy an object as this could scarcely be accomplished without the subjects being thoroughly imbued by the peculiar spirit of the loyalty required, and to this end, Prince Carnival's cabinet ministers, managers of the ball, drew up a constitution and by-laws, to which every subject was expected to yield implicit obedience, and which, if strictly attended to, could not fail to insure the permanence of Prince Carnival's dynasty. These regulations were very amusing, and drawn up with a thorough spirit of fun. In addition to these satisfactory arrangements, the Prince's Cabinet exerted themselves faithfully to insure the selectness of the gathering at the masquerade, and extraordinary caution was observed in the disposal of the invitations. Upon this material point the Liederkranz Society deserve to be warmly congratulated, as few public balls of any kind can boast as uniformly decorous and refined an assemblage as was seen at the Academy of Music last night. The gathering was in this respect noticeable by the evident refinement and good taste displayed both in costume and manners by the guests, and, indeed, the fun throughout the night, while hearty and contagious, never, at any time, descended to buffoonery. Like true Cabinet ministers, the Liederkranz managers thought of the enjoyment and welfare of the subjects long before they bestowed a thought upon their own wants and comforts, and if some few hundred persons were slightly crushed or crowded, they may attribute such misfortunes to the popularity of the ball, and not to the negligence or carelessness of the management. The great reputation which the Liederkranz's processions and tableaux have obtained, caused the Academy to be filled at a much earlier hour than usual, so that the good nature and energy of the various committees were soon exercised. Indeed, the only persons who wore anything like a serious air were these same voluntary officials, and it was not until the small hours began to dawn that they relaxed from their severity and became as jolly and as happy as their fellow-subjects. They, however, had their reward in the unanimous approval of the arrangement, the grouping of the tableaux, the disposal of the processions, the admirable and novel selection of music, and the excellent police regulations under Capt. Leary.

The crowds that assembled in the streets in the vicinity of the Academy were greater than was ever the case on previous occasions; but in order to prevent any annoyance to the arriving guests, no one was allowed to stand on the sidewalk in Irving-place. As early as 9 o'clock the first carriage drove up to the entrance, and deposited its occupants, and from that hour until long after midnight they continued to arrive in one continuous stream, each bringing its quota of ladies and gentlemen, dressed in every conceivable variety of fancy costume. The wonder to a stranger would have been how it could be possible for the Academy, large as it is, to contain the numbers that had for so long been pouring into it. Now and again, some merry masquer in the most outlandish costume would force his way through the throngs at the corners of Fourteenth-street, and would be greeted with derisive cheers and humorous inquiries. Beyond such slight ebullitions as this all was quiet and orderly.

INSIDE THE ACADEMY.

Long before midnight several thousand people had assembled within the building, and gathered in the boxes, parquet, and vestibules for the purpose of witnessing what the Liederkranz Society called their "Revival of the Fools' Paradise." The scene at that moment was remarkably brilliant, those present being costumed in every variety of color, pattern, and fashion. The scene at the background, painted for the occasion, represented the Alps, with the City and Lake of Geneva in the distance. A terrace bordered the picture in the foreground, in front of which was a pavilion, where the entire action of the pantomimic drama took place. This scene was admirably painted, and, after the first rising of the curtain, a pause of a few minutes, with the sudden blazing of the gas-jets, was supposed to convey to the audience that the sun had just risen on Geneva, to take the chill off the atmosphere and the subsequent proceedings. Two heralds then, in gorgeous and fantastic array, entered upon the terrace and gave the signal to the band, who first played a most discordant and absurd medley and then struck up the grand march of the "Watch on the Rhine." This was the one for a ridiculously funny procession, representing the Emperor of Prussia and suite entering with solemn air, who after acknowledging the applause of their admirers, took their seats in the Pavilion. A series of very funny burlesques were then enacted, the Geneva Conference and the San Juan Boundary being the principal points made. The last tableau acted as a dénouement to the others, and brought forth President Grant to receive the two important decisions. Next came a deputation of what were assumed to be Sandwich Islanders, bearing in their arms huge sandwiches, which were deposited at the President's feet as a token of respect and of their non-cannibalistic proclivities. The next figure that entered was a rather mysterious one, but was explained to be the new King of the Sandwich Islands, the band striking up "The King of the Cannibal Islands," when Columbia entered and a grand procession followed. This consisted of all the characters of the tableaux, together with German soldiers, Italian brigands, caricatures of prominent individuals, and a number of grotesque figures without any particular significance. At 11½ the dancing commenced with one of Strauss' waltzes, when the platform was as crowded as it was possible to be and permit dancing, but when the next dance, a Lanciers, commenced, the stage was cleared of promenaders, and something like comfort and enjoyment was obtained.

Looking from the balcony when the fun was at its height, the floor appeared crowded to such an extent as to be incapable of admitting another single person, while the flashing diamonds and gorgeous dresses of the ladies mingled with the fancy costumes of the gentlemen gave the scene a kaleidoscopic appearance, ever varying and changing. Noticeable among the maskers present was that of a lady representing Columbia; another as a Greek princess, wearing a handsome costume of white satin, heavily trimmed with gold and pearls; another as a German countess of the fifteenth century. There were, besides, the usual number of parti-colored costumes and Spanish ladies. The favorite characters among the gentlemen seemed to be those of cavaliers and huntsmen, but several of the most effective dresses were those of Swiss peasants of the sixteenth century. Some two or three Indians were represented, but they met with little favor, in consequence of the hideous manner in which their paint had been put on giving them the appearance of warriors on the war-path rather than assistants at a dance of peace.

Of ball-dresses, pure and simple, and of the richest, there was, of course, an abundance. A delicious light-blue gros grain, with court train, properly adorned with point lace and tea roses, attracted general attention; a rich pink silk, with crêpe de chine over-dress, was also conspicuous; diamonds, pearls, and the turquoise jewelry — the fashion of the hour — were as plenty as pebbles. The programme of dancing music, by Bernstein, was exceptionally good, both in the variety of dances and choice selections of music, the latter including, besides the familiar music of Strauss and Offenbach, many rare selections of a higher class of music, while the promenade music, selected and led by Deitz, was the best heard in the Academy this season. The supper was furnished in Nilsson Hall, by Sauerland, who provided an excellent and elaborate menu. Toward 1 o'clock the stage and platform became somewhat less thronged and the dancing more thoroughly enjoyable. At 2 o'clock at least 2,000 of the guests had departed, when the fun seemed to increase, the dancing became more animated, and the Liederkranz seemed to be at the height of its enjoyment.

The following gentlemen composed the various committees, and their efforts, like the ball itself, were remarkably successful:

Messrs. Louis Gellfuss, Hermann Uhl, Louis Kaemmerer, Geo. Nembach, Dr. C. Lellmann, Theo. E. Heidenfeld, A. Goepel, C. W. Kurtz, G. F. Poggenburg, J. A. Kapp, J. G. Breitwieser, J. J. Kaemmerer, Geo. Mueller, A. Nolte, Theo. Hertwig, F. M. Bamgarten, M. T. Eller, H. C. F. Koch, Emil Unger, Geo. Nembach, A. Paur, C. Wilatus, H. Mosenthal, L. Grass.

GENERAL NOTES.

Boston has an association for the protection of smelt.

Mr. Edwin P. Whipple has already recovered from his late illness.

The Delaware Historical Society makes a call upon the State for annual assistance.

Harvard University has 1,030 students in its several departments this year.

The four lady students at the Wesleyan University have given $25 of the $500 fund made up for the university boat club.

The Supreme Court of Indiana is to be called upon to decide whether school-teachers shall be paid for holidays.

A lady died in Newburyport, Mass., at the age of ninety-five years, on Saturday last, in the room in which seventy-three years ago that very day she was married.

The new triennial catalogue of Princeton, prepared by Prof. Henry C. Cameron, shows that the whole number of the Alumni is 4,603, of whom 2,535 still survive.

☞ The New-Hampshire Historical Society will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary, and the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of their State, in Concord, May 21.

A small boy in New-Haven made a sensation for a short time by quietly tranferring a card bearing the words "Take one," from a lot of handbills in front of a store to a basket of oranges.

Henry Remick, a young man living in Kittery, Me., has obtained a verdict of $4,500 against his father's estate in a suit which he brought against his father for damages for an alleged attempt to shoot him.

An engineer on the Boston and Albany Railroad, after running a locomotive without accident for nine years, has had accidents happen to four engines under his charge this Winter, fortunately without serious injury to passengers.

The Republicans of Syracuse on Tuesday elected their Mayor, William J. Wallace, by a larger majority than ever before, with one exception. They also chose their candidates for assessors and overseers of the poor, six of the eight supervisors, half of the aldermen, and half of the school commissioners.

They tell of a wealthy citizen of Providence, who did not reward an honest brakemen for sending back his satchel containing $20,000 which he had carelessly left in the car, but on the contrary scolded him for not keeping it until he called for it, and thus saving him the expense of twenty-five cents for expressage.

Another commercial traveler for a New-York jeweler reports that he has been robbed, the scene this time being a hotel in Providence, and the time Wednesday evening, while the agent was absent from his room getting supper. He says his losses are eighty-two gold watches, valued at $6,000, and diamonds valued at $5,500.

A Baltimore stableman was scared to pallidness by faint groans from a hearse at midnight, Monday. He called the police, and they found that the mysterious sounds were made by a drunken man who, through some strange freak, had crawled into the hearse, and who the next day was fined a dollar for his grave offense.

A large number of citizens of Norwich and vicinity have petitioned the Railroad Commissioners of Connecticut to take charge of the New-London Northern Railroad at once, alleging that their freight is delayed, and their lives endangered through the neglect of the company to care properly for the track, rolling stock, and other equipments of the road.

Mr. E. N. Davis, a Mississippi planter, having a large tract of unproductive land on his hands, did not sit down and bemoan the hard times and growl at the negroes, but quietly divided it up into small farms, erected little comfortable houses on each, then secured twelve families from North Carolina to occupy them, and already is rejoicing in the success of his experiment.

It is hardly credible, but those Delaware peach-growers have really got together and admitted publicly that the recent cold weather has not destroyed the peach crop. They say that the buds have generally escaped, except in some few localities on the northern border of the peach section, and that, although there are, of course, further risks to run, yet the prospect seems now as favorable as last year, when an immense crop was harvested.

A citizen of Baltimore has appealed to the courts to declare the compulsory vaccination ordinance unconstitutional, oppressive, and void. He says that some years ago he was twice vaccinated, that subsequently he had the small-pox, and that he is now threatened with prosecution if he will not again submit to be vaccinated. He adds that he has been much annoyed and made very uneasy in consequence, and he thinks it time he had relief.

Missouri Senatorial Bribery Case.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 20.—Gen. Dorris was before the Senatorial Bribery Committee, at Jefferson City, to-day. He testified that he brought to Jefferson City about $400, and his son Tom about $15,000. Tom's object was to give a banquet to the members in the event of his father's election; he gave an account of the amounts of money paid to Wilson and Edens, heretofore published, and the tenders of loans to Pope and Morgan, members of the House; when he arrived at the Capitol he found all the old "stagers" in business, and he was obliged to take whom he could get. Neither Wilson nor Edens had lived up to their pretensions. His offers to Pope and Morgan were made because he heard that Phelps' friends had $10,000 which they proposed to spend; and on their refusal to accept his offers he concluded he had been deceived; his disbursements in Jefferson City were about $3,500, and he carried back to St. Louis thirteen of the fifteen $1,000 drafts brought up by Tom; neither Kitchen nor Hicox, who were working for Bogy, got any money from witness; he denied any connection between his transactions and Bogy; he no more anticipated Mr. Bogy's election than he expected to be struck by lightning. He favored breaking up the caucus, expecting that a contingency would arise when the election would come to a dead-lock and a compromise man would be put up, and had hopes he would be that man in much the same way as Woodsar was nominated for Governor. Fifteen thousand dollars which he proposed to spend might be a large sum to some men, but not to him. He would not feel so small an amount. He thought he had the inside track as he had the most money. In regard to using influence to secure the support of the Republican members he said he would gladly have got them and rather expected such support, for he had received a letter from Senator Logan, of Illinois, whom Dorris said he raised, expressing a hope that he (Dorris) might be successful as against other candidates who might be more severe and uncompromising against the Republicans. The remainder of the evidence was merely corroborative of the statements contained in his affidavit read in the House some days ago.

A Disappointed Dog.

From the Troy Times, Feb. 14.

Here is a true dog story: A family downtown having a false grate in one of the rooms of the house placed some red paper behind it to give the effect of fire. One of the coldest days this Winter the dog belonging to the household came in from out of doors, and seeing the paper in the grate, deliberately walked up to it and laid down before it, curled up in the best way to receive the glowing heat as it came from the fire. He remained motionless for a few minutes; feeling no warmth he raised his head and looked over his shoulder at the grate; still feeling no heat he arose and carefully applied his nose to the grate and smelt of it. It was as cold as ice. With a look of the most supreme disgust, his tail curled down between his legs, every hair on his body saying "I'm sold," the dog trotted out of the room.

ARKANSAS.

Renewal of the Pope County Assassinations—A Captain of Militia Killed and Sheriff Dodson Mortally Wounded.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 20.—Troubles have broken out afresh in Pope County. Yesterday Capt. Herriott, of the militia, was shot and killed at Dover by Percy West, or some of his friends, on account of some words spoken by Herriott derogatory to West during the troubles last Summer.

After the shooting Sheriff Dodson and a number of others left for here. This morning, as Dodson stepped from the platform at Perry Station on to the cars, some one shot, and, it is thought, fatally wounded him. This occurred about 4 o'clock. It being dark the assassin escaped. At the November election Dodson claimed to have been re-elected Sheriff, and was commissioned by Gov. Hadly.

The election was contested by A. P. Fowler, and the matter was being contested before the County Court yesterday, when Herriott was killed. Dodson was left at Perry Station after being shot. When the train left he was insensible.

In the Senate, to-day, the Militia Committee was instructed to inquire into the matter, and report whether or not the Governor should be asked to declare martial law in Pope County. The majority of the members seemed to favor such a course at once.

The Governor has issued a proclamation for an election in November for Congressmen in the First and Third Districts. He does not proclaim any one elected in either district.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—1 A. M.—The high barometer which was, Wednesday night, over Ohio, is now off the Middle Atlantic coast. Clear weather and light winds are reported from New-England. An area of low barometer has advanced from Missouri north and eastward, and now extends over Ohio and Lake Huron. South and east winds, with light rain, prevail in the South Atlantic States and Virginia; south-west winds, with heavy rain, in Tennessee; light rain and snow, with variable winds, over Ohio and northward to Canada. The high barometer in Montana and Oregon on Wednesday, now extends, with intense cold, over Minnesota. Very cold, strong north-west winds prevail from the upper lakes to the Missouri Valley, with generally clear weather.

PROBABILITIES.

On Friday, cold north-east winds, with clear and clearing weather, will prevail from the lakes southward to the Gulf States; south-westerly winds, with cloudy weather, in the South Atlantic States; southerly winds, with rains, in the Middle States, followed by westerly winds and clearing weather on Friday night; south-westerly winds and threatening weather in New-England, probably with snow, by Friday night. Cautionary signals are ordered at Norfolk, Cape May, New-York, and New-London.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 30°; 6 A. M., 31°; 9 A. M., 34°; 12 M., 35°; 3 P. M., 37°; 6 P. M., 36°; 9 P. M., 34°; 12 P. M., 34°. Average temperature yesterday, 35°.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Families are leaving Madrid, anticipating disturbances in the city.

The Utah Central and Southern Railroads are again clear.

The last rail of the Canada Southern Railway was laid yesterday.

The Indiana Senate has passed the Temperance bill, which had previously passed the House.

President Grant visited Baltimore yesterday, for the purpose of attending the Orphan Asylum Fair.

There is an alarming fatality among the children in the San Pete country, Utah, from spotted fever.

The Alabama River, at Selma, is now two inches above that of the July flood, and continues to rise slowly.

It is reported that the European Governments are negotiating with the view of jointly recognizing the Spanish Republic.

Amos Pillsbury, Superintendent of the Albany Penitentiary, has resigned, and his son, Louis D., has been appointed to the vacancy.

Mrs. Stenhouse, of Salt Lake City, lectured in Washington, last night, on "Mormonism and Polygamy." There was a good attendance.

A snow-storm began at Omaha yesterday morning, which appeared to be coming east. The weather at Chicago was cloudy, with indications of a storm.

A six-story tenement-house in Woonsocket, R. I., occupied by French families, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Insured for $3,500 in the Ætna, of Hartford.

The steam-ship Montana arrived at San Diego, yesterday, with the passengers of the steam-ship Idaho. The latter will be towed from Acapulco by the steam-ship Great Republic.

A fire occurred in Hancock, N. Y., yesterday morning, at 3 o'clock, which destroyed a harness-shop, variety store, restaurant and photograph gallery. The loss is $4,000; no insurance.

Col. John S. Mosby having been tendered the position of Government counsel in certain legal cases, called at the Department of Justice yesterday, and respectfully declined the appointment.

On Thursday afternoon next the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly will have a hearing on the woman suffrage question, when it is expected that Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Wilbour, and others will address the committee.

A meeting of veterans of the Mexican war, in Washington, last night, appointed committees to make proper arrangements for taking part in the inauguration, and extended invitations to all veterans of the Mexican war.

The Attorney-General has been advised by telegram from J. M. Harlan, Lexington, Ky., that the prisoners arrested there for violation of the Enforcement act, are held to answer any indictment that may be found.

Hon. John C. Murphy, of Leavenworth, Kansas, ex-member of the Legislature, says the statement of C. H. Bond, before the Pomeroy Investigating Committee, at Washington, is false. He says he never approached Bond.

A petition was presented in the Massachusetts House, yesterday, asking that the resolution censuring Senator Sumner for his action relating to battle-flags, be expunged, and was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Prominent colored persons of Washington are making extensive arrangements for an inauguration ball on the 6th of March. They say they are satisfied with the admission of the right to attend the white people's ball on the 4th of March, but in view of all the circumstances, they think it better to have one of their own.

A fire at the Downer oil-works in Corry, Penn., yesterday morning, was caused by the explosion of two agitators, containing 5,000 gallons of heavy naphtha. The agitators were in too close proximity to the engine used to work the pumps. The fire extended to the other two agitators in the same building, but did not spread further.

A band of forty disguised men, on foot, called on Mr. John E. Newman, who resides a mile from Frankfort, Ky., and demanded his horses for the alleged purpose of making a raid. Mr. Newman refused, after which, failing in an attempt to force an entrance into the stable, they left. Mr. Newman reports them as coming well armed, from the direction of Frankfort.

New Evidence in the Case of Stokes.

It is reported that one of the counsel for Stokes claims to have discovered new and important evidence in his client's favor. Counsel has, it is rumored, discovered the woman who is said to have picked up the pistol alleged to have been dropped by Fisk in the hotel, on the night of the murder. This woman's name appears on the hotel register, and several persons can testify that she was in the hotel when the shooting took place. With this new evidence to present, the friends of the prisoner are sanguine that a new trial will be granted.

The Waterford Bank Burglary.

W. Enos, the president, and Gen. Bullard, counsel, of the Waterford Bank, were in this City, yesterday, to receive offers of a compromise from persons who are presumed to be acting on behalf of Curley and Brandon, now in custody charged with the burglary. It is said that if the owners of the stolen bonds will withdraw the pending prosecution against the prisoners, the securities will be returned. Some of the bond-owners are opposed to compromising a felony, and refuse to be governed by the action of the President and counsel.

THE LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION.

Abstract of the Majority and Mr. Trumbull's Minority Report.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Committee on Privileges and Elections, of the Senate, made its report to-day on the questions involved in the Louisiana investigation, which the committee has not hitherto disposed of. The majority of the committee agreed, as was announced in these dispatches two days ago, in reporting that no legal State Government exists in the State of Louisiana, and the same majority reports a bill providing for a new election. The four members of the committee signing this report are Messrs. Carpenter, Anthony, Alcorn, and Logan. Mr. Trumbull made an individual report, as it was announced he would, recognizing the McEnery Government as the legal Government of the State. Mr. Morton, on the other hand, sustains the validity of the Kellogg Government. Mr. Hill, also, submits an individual report, proposing a milder remedy for the case than that prescribed by the majority, but he agreed with the majority that no legal State Government exists. McMillan and Ray are both refused seats in the Senate. It is quite probable that no action will be taken on the report. It is doubtful if the majority report would be adopted, and there is a feeling that if matters are left alone, time will heal the trouble and obviate Congressional interference.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The following is a summary of the portion of the majority report on Louisiana matters added this morning: Its purpose is to show that the validity of the Kellogg Government was not established by the decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, referred to in Mr. Morton's minority report, [to be found on the second page of this paper.] The only question to be settled by this suit was whether Morgan, the relator, or Kinnard, the defendant, was entitled to hold the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in place of Howe, resigned, and the idea that in disposing of this single question the Court had any authority or jurisdiction to determine as between Warmoth and Pinchback, neither of whom was a party to the cause, which of them was entitled to exercise the office of Governor, and between 200 or 300 persons of the Kellogg Legislature and as many more of the McEnery Legislature, not one of whom was a party to the suit, which of the rival bodies was authorized to exercise the legislative power of that State, is too preposterous a question to require serious refutation. The utmost that can be claimed for this decision is that the Court recognized the Kellogg Government as a government de facto, which may be conceded without touching the question whether it has been established by a regular election, or set up and established by the usurpation of individuals composing it, sustained by the military forces of the United States. The question we are considering is not a judicial question, and no judicial court can determine it. The question is political in its character, and, so far as the United States has to do with it, must be determined by the political department of the Government. We must, therefore, investigate the facts, and no decision of any branch of a pretended State Government can stop us in this inquiry. The committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

First, Resolved, That there is no State Government at present existing in the State of Louisiana.

Second, Resolved, That neither John Ray nor W. L. McMillan is entitled to a seat in the Senate, neither having been elected by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana.

The majority report is signed by Carpenter, Logan, Anthony, and Alcorn.

MR. TRUMBULL'S REPORT.

The following is a summary of Mr. Trumbull's minority report on Louisiana affairs:

He is unable to agree to the recommendations and some of the conclusions of the majority of the committee. He says that but for unwarranted and illegal interference, the McEnery State Government and Legislature would have been peacefully inaugurated, and that there has been no decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana declaring the Kellogg State Government and Legislature legal in any case over which said Court had jurisdiction to make such decision. The undersigned cannot, however, agree, because a United States Judge, supported by United States troops, has, by usurpation, caused a Governor and a Legislature, not elected by the people, to be installed in power, that such usurpation authorizes Congress to intervene and order a new election in the State, when there is in existence such State a Governor, other State officers, and members of the Legislature, duly elected by the people. All that is necessary in such a case is for the Senate to recognize the legitimate Legislature by admitting to his seat in the Senate the person they have chosen to represent the State, and forbid the use of United States troops to carry into effect the void orders of an usurping judge.

The whole trouble in Louisiana has grown out of the illegal interference of the United States authorities, civil and military, with the internal affairs of the State. According to the official returns the Fusion State ticket, headed by Mr. McEnery for Governor, received an average majority of about 10,000 votes, and a large majority of the persons elected to the Legislature were of the same party; and but for the illegal interference of the United States authorities, as is stated in the report of the majority, the McEnery Government would have been peacefully inaugurated.

The history of the world does not furnish a more palpable instance of usurpation than that by which Mr. Pinchback was made Governor, and the persons returned by the Lynch Board to the Legislature of Louisiana. Nor can a parallel be found for the unfeeling and despotic answers sent by order of the President to the respectful appeals of the people of Louisiana.

This pretended Legislature, installed in power by the aid of the United States army in pursuance of a void order of the United States District Judge, proceeded to elect John Ray to represent the State of Louisiana in the Senate of the United States, and it is said the Senate must receive him because the Supreme Court of Louisiana has decided the Pinchback Legislature to be the rightful Legislature of the State, and that the Senate is bound to follow the decision of the State Government as to what constitutes its Legislature. Mr. Trumbull then makes an argument to show that the United States Senate is not bound by the decision of the Louisiana Supreme Court, and says: The proper tribunal to decide between the contending Legislatures in Louisiana is the Senate of the United States, in passing upon the admission of the Senators by them respectively chosen.

The Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Luther vs. Borden say:

> When Senators and Representatives of a State are admitted into the counsels of the Union the authority of the Government under which they are appointed, as well as its republican character, is recognized by the proper constitutional authority, and its decision is binding on every other department of the Government and could not be questioned in a judicial tribunal.

The credentials of Wm. L. McMillan are signed by Mr. McEnery, as Governor of the State, with the seal of the State attached. He was elected by what is known as the McEnery Legislature, which, including Senators holding over, consisted of a quorum in each branch of persons elected according to the official returns as canvassed by the Deferret Board. The result of that canvass was duly proclaimed by Gov. Warmoth, together with the list of the names of the persons elected to the Senate and House of Representatives, certified by Jack Wharton, who was at the time Acting Secretary of State. The official returns also show that McEnery was elected Governor by some 10,000 majority. These returns were before the committee, and their tabulation, showing the results above, were correct.

After quoting testimony to show that the election in Louisiana was substantially fair, Mr. Trumbull concludes as follows:

> That fraud was practiced in some of the parishes; that irregularities existed in others, may be admitted, and still, in the absence of any legitimate evidence to establish those frauds, or of any sort of complaint, even against the fairness of the Legislature, in more than two-thirds of the State, the undersigned cannot admit that such a case exists as would authorize the interference of Congress with the election in any form, and his conclusion is that the admission of McMillan to his seat in the Senate, and the recognition thereby of the McEnery Legislature as the legitimate Legislature of the State, the peace of Louisiana will be speedily restored, and effect given to the fairly-expressed will of her people.

SENATOR HILL'S VIEWS.

Senator Hill, giving his views, says: No one doubts that but for the interposition of a Judge of the United States District Court, the returns of the election would have been counted by a board of canvassers under the laws of the State, and that a result would have been reached at least with all the appearances of regularity, in which a majority of the people would have acquiesced. To avoid the exercise by Congress of a power so delicate as that of annulling the entire election of a State, embracing the highest officials of every grade, and a State Legislature, besides, I would prefer that only such legislation be had as is necessary to preserve order and respect for law in the State. This, I think, may be effected by enacting a law convening by name the members elect to the two Houses of the Legislature, whose election has not been disputed before the committee by the contending partisans, on a day certain, in their respective chambers in the Mechanics' Institute, in the City of New-Orleans, and requiring them to organize their said Houses by electing the necessary officers, and, having organized, to proceed to count the said election returns, and to declare the result of such count, to seat only such members as may appear by said returns to have been elected to the particular House, as the case may be, and to announce the election of a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, who shall thereupon be inaugurated for the term for which they may have been chosen at said election, and who shall thereupon proceed to execute the duties required of them by the Constitution and laws of the State.

Progressive Prosperity.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States has made its thirteenth annual report, and all must admit that it exhibits a career of remarkable prosperity. This society occupies the position of being the pioneer of that astonishing progress made by the system of life insurance in the United States during the past ten or twelve years. There can be no room for question upon this point; nor will any other company pretend to have done as much toward the general popularisation of the system. In the wide dissemination of information on the subject; in the adoption of every safe mode of doing business; in the conquest of public confidence, the Equitable has had no equal.

And as this society has led all competitors in prosecuting its special enterprises, so has it distanced them all in the reaping of the harvest. When only ten years old, its accumulated assets had reached a magnitude equal to that attained by our greatest American company after twenty years of effort unhindered by competition. At the end of its first year, (1860,) the Equitable ranked ninth, as to new business obtained, among all American life companies; when two years old, it was the eighth; in 1862 and 1863, it was the seventh; in 1864 and 1865, the sixth; in 1866, the fourth; in 1867, the third; in 1868, the second; and in 1869 the *first*. Ten years of persevering labor on the part of its industrious managers sufficed, therefore, to give the company the front rank in popularity and in public confidence.

If we look back upon the condition of life insurance in the United States in 1859, the birth-year of the Equitable, this ratio of progress will be more significantly exhibited. In that year the following aggregate returns were made to the New-York Insurance Department by all the life companies acting under charters from the State, (including, of course, every one of the existing New-York offices,) except two which had then just been organized, and were unable to contribute to the record. By way of making the retrospect more effective, the present figures of the Equitable are given, so that the reader may see what progress life insurance must have made in thirteen years, when a society can with its single report so entirely overshadow the aggregate returns of all the New-York companies existing at the date when the Equitable began its work.

	All New-York Companies in 1859.	The Equitable in 1872.
Assets	$11,839,925	$19,695,053
Cash premium receipts	1,772,250	7,426,862
Gross income	2,722,186	8,420,045
Risks written	14,325,116	51,911,079
Policies written during the year	4,734	13,491

It is thus seen that the Equitable alone is able to show assets exceeding by seventy per cent. the combined accumulations of all the companies in 1859; that its annual income is more than three times as great; that its new business in 1872 was nearly four times that done by the New-York companies in 1859; and that this single society issued its 13,491 policies last year, while the whole business in 1859 was only 4,734 policies. It is noteworthy, too, that a single year's business of the Equitable now includes an amount of new insurance equal to seventy-five per cent. of the aggregate amount then at risk in these companies on all American lives.

There is another stand-point from which may be gained a view of the ratio of progress made by this vigorous company. It has been stated above that the entire new business of the New-York life companies in 1859 was $14,325,116 of insurance. This would be at the rate of about $45,000 in new risks per diem, to be divided among all the companies. And yet the Equitable alone wrote new risks in 1871 at a daily average of $134,000, and in 1872 at a daily average of more than $165,000 for every working day in the year! In a single day in 1871, (Dec. 26,) this company issued policies insuring the enormous sum of $560,000! It is such figures as these that supply the full verification of what might otherwise seem incredible assertions regarding the energetic management and the remarkable progress of this favorite New-York institution.

It only remains to say, that the latest statement of the Equitable conclusively exhibits every mark of growth and strength. The assets are, as already shown, nearly $20,000,000, securely and advantageously invested. An adequate reserve has been provided for all policy liabilities, and the handsome sum of $2,520,000 is ready, besides, for dividend distribution. Beginning the year in such a condition of financial healthfulness, it is easy to predict for the Equitable a continuance of what we may term its royal progress.—*Independent.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

A.—The Russian Vapor (Marble) Baths, No. 25 East 4th-st., near Grand Central Hotel, are the most healthful, extensive, elegantly-arranged, and largely-patronized baths in the United States. Open daily, 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. Ladies, 10 to 12 A. M.

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NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1873.

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MARRIED.

HOWES—LANDON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 19, by Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., assisted by Rev. Reuben W. Howes, Jr., L. TOWNSEND HOWES to ANNIE, daughter of Charles G. Landon.

HAINES—MERRITT.—On Wednesday, Feb. 19, at Lyndehurst, Irvington-on-Hudson, by the Bishop of New-York, assisted by Rev. W. H. Benjamin, Rector, and Rev. A. Douglas Miller, Rector of Milford, Conn., JOHN P. HAINES and MARY, eldest daughter of George Merritt, Esq., all of Irvington-on-Hudson.

KELLINGER—ANDERSON.—At "Fairview," Esopus, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 19, by Rev. James Byron Murray, S. MORRIS KELLINGER, of New-York, to KATE E., eldest daughter of Capt. A. L. Anderson. No cards.

NICHOLS—BENSEL.—On Tuesday, Feb. 18, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Daniel McL. Quackenbush, D. D., of New-York, WILLIAM H. NICHOLS to HANNAH W. BENSEL, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

☞ Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

ROBINSON—FROST.—On Thursday, Feb. 20, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector of St. Thomas' Church, FRANK T. ROBINSON to IDA M., eldest daughter of Charles L. Frost, Esq., all of this City.

RUCKEL—KEYES.—At Unadilla, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1873, by Rev. Michael Scofield, Rector of St. Matthias Church, FRANK RUCKLE and MARY A. KEYES, of Greene, N. Y., daughter of the late George Keyes.

WATERS—BEESLEY.—On Wednesday, Feb. 19, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. Kimber, DAVID B. WATERS to JOSIE K., daughter of Joseph Beesley, Esq., all of Flushing. No cards.

DIED.

BARNES.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 18, SAMUEL C. BARNES, in the 60th year of his age.

Friends of the family and members of Central Lodge, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral at the Presbyterian Church in Franklin-av., near Myrtle, Brooklyn, Friday, Feb. 21, at 2 P. M.

BERGEN.—On Wednesday, 19th inst., in the 7th year of his age, from croup, VAN BRUNT M., only son of Garret and Louisa Bergen.

Relatives and friends are invited to the funeral, on Friday, 21st inst., from the residence of his parents, No. 211 17th-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock.

BOGERT.—On Thursday, 20th inst., JULIA HAMILTON, beloved wife of Charles Ludlow Bogert.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Thomas' Church, 5th-av., Saturday, Feb. 22, at 10 o'clock A. M.

BOGERT.—At Paramus, N. J., on Wednesday night, Feb. 19, JENNETTE PELL, wife of John C. Bogert, in the 70th year of her age.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Feb. 22, at 1½ o'clock. An Erie train leaves Chambers-street Ferry at 11 o'clock.

COFFIN.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Feb. 20, of diphtheria, RALPH, youngest son of Wm. H. and Mary H. Coffin; aged 14 months, 23 days.

Funeral services at Second Unitarian Church, Clinton-st., corner Congress, Brooklyn, at 1½ o'clock, Saturday, 22d inst.

FAILE.—At Nice, France, Jan. 12, 1873, THOMAS HALL FAILE, in the 70th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Presbyterian Church, corner of 5th-av. and 19th-st., on Monday, Feb. 24, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FENNO.—Suddenly, on the 19th inst., AUGUSTUS W. FENNO, in the 58th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., near 5th-av., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

HAZLEHURST.—Feb. 20, CHARLOTTE A., eldest daughter of Thomas M. and Mary F. Haslehurst, in the 5th year of her age.

Funeral will take place on Saturday morning, at 10½, at the residence of her parents, No. 46 East 74th-st.

☞ Charleston papers please copy.

KOHLSAAT.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 19, BERTHA MATHILDA, wife of John C. Kohlsaat, aged 47 years 10 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 126 East 36th-st., on Saturday morning, Feb. 22, at 10 o'clock.

MOONEY.—On Wednesday, Feb. 19, MARIA, wife of Elias C. Mooney, in the 72d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Feb. 21, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 301 West 4th-st. Remains will be taken to New-Jersey for interment, Saturday morning.

MOTT.—On Tuesday, Feb. 18, JOHN W. MOTT, in the 51st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 46 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. DeKalb-av. cars from Fulton Ferry cross South Oxford-st.

NASH.—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 18, MARY C., wife of Duane H. Nash. On Friday, Feb. 14, infant daughter of Duane H. and Mary C. Nash.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from The House of Prayer, Newark, at 2½ o'clock on Saturday, Feb. 22.

TERRY.—In Hartford, Conn., on Feb. 7, Mr. OLIVER G. TERRY, aged 64 years.

STAVELEY.—On Tuesday, Feb. 18, after a lingering illness, JULIA A., wife of Robert H. Staveley.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the First Baptist Church, corner of 4th-av. and 39th-st., this day, (Friday,) the 21st, at 1 o'clock P. M.

TOBIAS.—At Jacksonville, Fla., on Sunday evening, Feb. 16, MORRIS TOBIAS, in the 56th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 316 East 19th-st., on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WISWALL.—At Jamaica, Long Island, on 19th inst., SAMUEL WISWALL, aged 68 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Sunday next at 12¼ A. M. Trains leave 34th-st., East River, New-York, at 9 A. M.; Bushwick-av., Brooklyn, E. D., 9¼ A. M.

WHITTEMORE.—On Thursday, Feb. 20, TIMOTHY WHITTEMORE, aged 86 years and 11 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, 23d inst., from his late residence, No. 14 West Washington-place, at 1½ o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAN CONSUMPTION BE CURED?
CAN THE SCOURGE BE REMOVED?

Medical science has made great progress within the past few years, and many diseases which were considered fatal are now cured by proper treatment.

Consumption is one of these, and is a terrible scourge, which seems to increase with modern civilization and become hereditary in any family that once had it.

Its increase has been so fearful in this country that it may be regarded as a national calamity.

Dr. J. H. Schenck has demonstrated that Consumption can be cured; that this national scourge can be stayed by the use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea-weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

Pulmonary Consumption is caused either by hereditary predisposition, the effects of damp and cold, or derangement of the digestive organs and consequent want of nourishment to the system. It commences with small, hard tubercles being deposited in the lungs from the blood, which undergo a softening from an inflammation of the parts, and ends in ulceration and the opening of a passage from the lungs to the bronchial tubes, and the matter passes off by expectoration.

The spots thus left vacant unite and become cavities, leaving large holes in the lungs, and unless this is stopped, and the parts healed up, it will be fatal.

With the lungs thus disordered, the stomach and liver are deranged and cannot digest the food nor prepare healthy blood to strengthen and nourish the body.

These organs must first be put in a healthy condition, and this must be done by Schenck's Mandrake Pills. They cleanse the stomach and liver thoroughly, contain no calomel or injurious ingredient, and act upon these organs without producing any pain or weakness to the body. The next thing is to create an appetite. This is effected by Schenck's Sea-weed Tonic, which strengthens and gives tone to the stomach and creates a desire for food in a stomach prepared to receive it, which can easily digest it, and prepare good blood and nutriment for the system. The debilitated person soon feels its beneficial results in a good digestion and increasing flesh and strength.

Then the diseased lung of the consumptive needs the healing and purifying effects of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. It strengthens, at once, the weak lung and the whole frame, and promotes expectoration, thus enabling the consumptive to cast out the diseased and dead matter accumulated in the lungs, and thereby enables them to receive the benefit of the flow of new and rich blood produced by the Sea-weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, mixes with the food, and thus reaches every part of the body, strengthening the bronchial tubes, removing the soreness from the lungs, and heals up all the cavities and ulcers, and makes the lungs sound and strong again.

All exposure must be avoided. When the lungs are diseased, if even slightly, they are exceedingly sensitive, and repeated irritation will render a cure impossible. In order to maintain a circulation of the blood, let the patient exercise as much as possible in rooms where the temperature is carefully kept at an even degree.

A test of this method may easily be applied. Let the patient be weighed, then take according to the directions—say a half dozen Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, three bottles Schenck's Sea weed Tonic and a box of Schenck's Mandrake Pills; then be weighed again, the result will show an increased weight, and consequently an improvement.

This treatment accords with common sense, and it is surprising that it was not discovered sooner; but to Dr. J. H. Schenck is due the credit of having first practiced these principles upon himself with complete success, and since then to many thousands of others, and was the first physician to demonstrate that Consumption can be cured, the scourge can be removed, solely by the use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea-weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

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HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The seventh annual dinner of the Harvard Club, of this City, will be given at Delmonico's, 5th-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, at 6½ P. M. The President of the University, and other distinguished speakers are expected to be present. All persons who have received any degree from the University, or have been at any time connected with the college or any of the professional schools, are cordially invited to participate.

Tickets can be obtained of Francis M. Wild, Room No. 12, No. 111 Broadway, or at Delmonico's till 6 P. M. the day of the dinner.

COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

A mass-meeting of the citizens of New-York in favor of a substantial reform of the City Government, and opposed to the provisions of the charter now pending before the Legislature, which do not promise to secure such a result, will be held at Cooper Institute on TUESDAY EVENING, the 25th inst., at 8 o'clock.

By order of the Committee.
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HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR MARCH, 1873.
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ILLUSTRATIONS.—Off the Highlands.—Going into Commission.—Executive Officer's Report to the Captain.—Scrubbing Decks.—The Navigating Officer's State-Room—"The Mess."—The Story of Charleston Harbor.—The Watch Below.—Crossing the Line.—Sunday Service on the Gun-Deck.—Burial of the Dead.—The Typhoon.
THREADS OF SONG.
ALONG THE ELBE.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Bastion Rocks.—The Bastion Bridge.—The Königstein.—Hans Merchermann and the Children.—Niagara Outdone.—The Robbers of Burg Neurathen.—The Kuhstall.—King John of Saxony.—Monument of Augustus the Strong.—The Zwinger, Dresden.—An Evening Concert on the Brühl Terrace, Dresden.—Stairs of the Terrace of Brühl.—Porcelain Manufactory at Meissen.
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OUR DEBT TO CADMUS. By Rev. WILLIAM HAYES WARD.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—An Indian Petition.—Chinese Ideographic Writing.—Babylonian Ideographic Writing.—Assyrian syllabic Writing, from Nebuchanezzar's Temple of the Sun.—Egyptian Hieroglyphics.—Egyptian Hieroglyphic Letters, (after Lenormant.)—The Name of Ptolemy (Ptolmis) in Hieroglyphics.—Seal of Shallum, B. C. 1000.—Characteristic Letters in Fac-simile from the Moabite Stone.—Upper Portion of the Moabite Stone.—Egyptian and Phœnician Characters.—The Archaic Alphabet.—Greek Inscription from Sigeum, reading in both Directions.—The Greek Word Chrésimos, written in both Directions, from the Temple of Bedesich, Egypt.—Greek Inscription reading from Right to Left.
LOVE AND LIFE.
OLD KENSINGTON. By Miss THACKERAY.
CHAPTER XLI. I bring you three Letters—I pray you read one.
CHAPTER XLII. Rachael.
CHAPTER XLIII. Crags and fresh Air.
CHAPTER XLIV. White with gazing.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Head-Piece.—He saw a Nymph standing by the Railing.
A BIRTHNIGHT BALL.
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MY TRAMP.
CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATIONS.
THE INTERPRETER.
A SIMPLETON.—A STORY OF THE DAY. By CHARLES READE.
NEWSPAPERS AND EDITORS.
PEGGY'S PANDOWDY.
THE NEW MAGDALEN. By WILKIE COLLINS.
CHAPTER XX. The Policeman in plain Clothes.
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EDITOR'S SCIENTIFIC RECORD.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, Feb. 22, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 7½ A. M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 10 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The importance of the auctions announced for yesterday, Thursday, Feb. 20, at the Exchange, drew out a very large attendance of buyers and others interested in the property to be sold, and the market for a second time this week was characterized by activity. Many of the sales held were marked with success, particularly those in charge of Muller Wilkins & Co., while others failed to meet the favorable considerations which the merits of the real estate offered should have commanded. The following is a review of the proceedings of the day.

Muller, Wilkins & Co., by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of Edward L. Parris, Esq., referee, disposed of the following valuable property: Premises No. 373 Broadway, west side, between Franklin and White streets, embracing a lot in size 24.10 by 150 feet, running through to Franklin-place, with a brick store thereon; sold for $131,200, purchasers, H. A. Hill and J. A. Shelberg, two of the heirs to the estate in court; three two and a half story frame houses and lots, the latter forming a plot in size 64.10 by 77.6 by 61.11 by 76, known as Nos. 72, 74, and 76 Sullivan-street, west side, between Broome and Spring streets; sold in one parcel for $25,200, and purchased by Fox & Co. Messrs. Muller & Co. also sold by order of John C. Tucker and Dudley M. Ferguson, executors of the estate of Jacob Heppock, deceased, other City real estate, viz.: one four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lease of lot No. 32 West Fourteenth-street, south side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; lot in size, 25 by 103.3; house 60 feet deep; lease expires May 1, 1874, with renewal covenant; ground rent, $300 per year; sold for $30,600. Purchaser, Robert McCay. One four-story brick dwelling, with stable and carriage-house on first floor, and lot No. 31 West Thirteenth-street, north side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, directly in rear of above, lot 25 by 103.3, sold to Mr. McCay for $16,700. One four-story brick store and lot, No. 66 Dey-street, north side, between Washington and Greenwich streets, lot 25 by 65, building 60 feet deep, sold for $23,000 to Geo. W. Welch. The same firm also sold at public auction, to close an estate, the premises known as No. 185 Mott-street, west side, between Broome and Spring streets, comprising a lot 25.2 by 101, with brick and frame buildings of little value thereon, for $10,200, the purchaser being Michael Kunzemann. The greater portion of the property above noticed sold well, and the total sum realized at the various auctions amounted to $236,900.

Hugh N. Camp, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, G. Irving Whitehead, Esq., referee, sold a three-story and basement high-stoop brick house and lot—latter 17 by 104.4—situate on the south side of West Forty-eighth-street, 191 feet east of Seventh-avenue, for $15,600. Purchaser G. E. Dorland, a party in interest.

Burdett & Dennis, by order of the United States District Court in Bankruptcy, under the direction of John H. Gafney, Esq., assignee, disposed of the following leases, namely: Lease dated May 1, 1870, having seven years yet to run, of the premises No. 275 Canal-street and Nos. 243 and 245 South Fifth-avenue, north-east corner of streets named; three three-story brick buildings with lot 23 by 80; rent, $4,500 per year; portions of buildings sub-let at the rate of about $4,700 per year; first-class saloon fixtures of corner store sold with lease; purchased by Michael Sullivan for $6,000. Lease dated Jan. 1, 1868, expires May 1, 1878, of premises on the south-east corner of Grand-street and South Fifth-avenue, known as No. 53 Grand-street, and No. 217 South Fifth-avenue, lot 20 by 80, with two two and a half story brick buildings on same; rent, $2,500 per year and taxes over $200; portions of buildings now sub-let for $550 per year; saloon fixtures of corner store sold with lease; sold for $1,200 to R. A. Terhune.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., under the direction of the executor of the estate of Philip Datur, deceased, offered at auction valuable business real estate, located respectively on Wall, Washington, and Vesey streets, but as the property in each instance was offered at an upset price, and no bids above the sums named received, no sales were effected. No. 112 Wall-street, between Front and South streets, was put up at $55,000; No. 50 Vesey-street, near Church-street, at $27,000, and No. 313 Washington-street, between Duane and Jay streets, at $27,000.

Allen, Dooley & Henriques offered at public auction the premises known as No. 225 West Thirteenth-street, north side, 325 feet west of Seventh-avenue, embracing a lot, 25 by 103.3, with two brick buildings upon the same, front and rear respectively, which was knocked down at $15,000, but not sold. The legal sale in charge of the same firm, noticed for yesterday, of property on the south-east corner of Canal and Church streets, was adjourned until March 4. No other business was transacted.

For to-day, auctions as follows are announced: By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale by order of Supreme Court, Robert F. Little, Esq., referee, of the four-story and basement brick house and lot No. 85 Fourth-street, north side, 100.6 feet west of Second-avenue; lot in size 24.6 by 96.2 rear line 25 feet. Also, similar sale, William H. Andrews, Esq., referee, of the three-story and basement brick house and lot No. 116 West Sixteenth-street, south side, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; lot 25 by 103.3. Also, adjourned similar sale, William M. Rowland, Esq., referee, of the store and lot No. 169 Church-street; lot 21.2 by 75. Also, by Joseph McGuire, foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, Charles C. Bigelow, Esq., referee, of eight lots, each full size, on East One Hundred and Eighth-street, north side, 100 feet west of Avenue A, and a plot of ground containing some four full lots, with gores, on the east side of Avenue A, bounded by the avenue, the Harlem River, One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth streets.

Exchange Sales, Thursday, Feb. 20, 1873.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

Premises No. 373 Broadway, w. s., between Franklin and White sts., lot 24.10x150, extending through to Franklin-place, with brick store on same	$131,200
Premises Nos. 72, 74, and 76 Sullivan-st., w. s., between Broome and Spring sts., 3 lots, together forming plot in size 64.10x77.6x61.11x76, with 2½-story frame houses on same, sold in one parcel	25,200
Premises No. 32 W. 14th-st., s. s., between 5th and 6th avs., 4-story high-stoop brown-stone front house, 60 ft. deep, with lease of lot, 25x103.3; lease expires May 1, 1874, with renewal covenants; ground rent $300 per annum	30,600
Premises No. 31 W. 13th-st., n. s., between 5th and 6th avs., in rear of above, lot 25x103.3, with 4-story brick dwelling, with stable on first floor thereon	16,700
Premises No. 66 Dey-st., n. s., between Washington and Greenwich sts., lot 25x65, with 4-story brick store, 60 ft. deep on same	23,000
Premises No. 185 Mott-st., w. s., between Broome and Spring sts., lot 25.2x101, with frame and brick dwellings thereon	10,200

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 3-story and basement high stoop brick h. and l., W. 48th-st., s. s., 191 ft. e. of 7th-av., lot 17x100.4	$15,600

By Burdett & Dennis.

Lease for 10 years from May 1, 1870, of premises on the n. e. corner of Canal-st. and S. 5th-av., known as No. 275 Canal-st. and Nos. 243 and 245 S. 5th-av., 3 3-story brick hs. and l., 23x80. Rent $4,500 per annum; fixtures sold with corner store	$6,000
Lease for 10 years and 4 months from Jan. 1, 1868, of premises on the s. e. corner of Grand-st. and S. 5th-av., known as No. 53 Grand-st. and No. 217 S. 5th-av., 2 2-story brick hs. and l., 20x80. Rent $2,500; fixtures sold with corner store	1,200

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Feb. 19.

Broadway, No. 104, store, leasehold, with all furniture	$7,500
Essex-st., w. s., No. 27, 50 ft. n. of Hester-st., 25x43.9, ½ part	5,750
Park-st., s. s., No. 65, 23.6x148.10; Cherry-st., s. s., No. 401, 22x88; Cherry-st., Nos. 403 and 405, 42x84.3	70,000
Stanton-st., s. s., 56.4 ft. w. of Forsyth-st., 25x75, ½ part	7,500
Sheriff-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Houston-st., 25x100, leasehold	15,000
Washington-st., e. s., 106.4 ft. n. of Watts-st., 18.9x80; Bleecker-st., No. 123, n. w. corner Wooster-st., 25x100; Bleecker-st., Nos. 131 and 133, 75.2 ft. w. of Wooster-st., 49.7x100; Bleecker-st., n. s., No. 135, 124.9 ft. w. of Wooster-st., 25.10x100; Bleecker-st., n. s., No. 137, 150.9 ft. w. of Wooster-st., 24.7x100; 157th-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x100; 156th-st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x100; 10th-av., s. e. corner 160th-st., runs s. 99.11 x e. 116.8 to Kingsbridge road x n. 102.11 x w. 97	216,400
5th-st., s. s., 124 ft. w. of Avenue D, 22x96	16,800
7th-st., s. s., 148.1 ft. w. of Avenue B, 27.10x90.10	19,050
14th-st., n. s., 144 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x103.3, Astor lease	16,775
40th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 6th-av., 125x98.9	99,000
43d-st., s. s., 155 ft. e. of 3d-av., 100x100.5	16,000
51st-st., n. s., 494 ft. w. of 5th av., 42x100.5	120,000
53d-st., s. s., 270.5 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20.3x100.5	17,000
67th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	27,500
87th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.8	2,000
87th-st., s. s., 81 ft. e. of Avenue A, 18x83.6	11,500
120th-st., n. s., 290 ft. w. of 4th-av., 50x99.11	2,200
126th-st., s. s., 425 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x99.11	2,500
208th-st., n. w. corner 9th-av., 200x99.11	2,800
New-av., s. e. corner 139th-st., [illegible]x100	6,000
1st-av., e. s., No. 946, 22 ft. s. of 52d-st., 28x80	13,200
2d-av., e. s., 75 ft. s. of 85th-st., 25x100	18,000
3d-av., n. e. corner 102d-st., 25x105	9,000
3d-av., e. s., 141.6 s. of 108th-st., 17.8x100, foreclosure	11,950
3d-av., s. w. corner 108th-st., 75x100	27,500
10th-av., s. e. corner 151st-st., 155.7x100; 151st-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x99.11	28,000
11th-av., e. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 61st-st., 75x100	15,000
11th-av., e. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 61st-st., 75x100	12,000

LEASES.

Grand-st., Nos. 496 and 498, cellars, 13 years, per year	$1,000
West-st., No. 272, h. and l., 5 years, per year	4,800
West-st., No. 273, lot, 5 years, per year	12,100
Broadway, No. 104, store, 5 years, per year	11,000
Bowery, No. 187½, 3 years, per year	2,000
Thompson-st., No. 125, 5 years, per year	2,100
2d-av., n. e. corner 39th-st., 5 2-12 years, per year	2,400
6th-av., No. 730, h. and stables, 5 years, per year	1,710
Bowery, Nos. 64 and 64½, 5 years, per year	4,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house in East 19th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place. Price, $35,000.
ALSO,
West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four story, high stoop, 22x50x98.9. Price, $35,000.
ALSO,
On 5th-av., near 42d-st., a very fine and elegantly-furnished four-story house. Price, $85,000.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES IN IRVING-place at $30,000 each.
One house in 20th-st., near Broadway, $30,000.
No. 21 West 19th-st., full size, four story, $40,000, or to rent unfurnished at $3,500 per annum, or furnished at $5,000 per annum. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY, FULL SIZE house and lot in 32d-st., west of and near 5th-av., most conveniently arranged for a professional gentleman; price asked, $60,000; terms easy. The main house is about 26x70, and three-story extension making the whole depth about 96 feet.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BEEKMAN-ST., BETWEEN WILLIAM and Gold.—For sale, No. 55 Beekman-st., running through to Ann-st. Will be sold at a bargain to close an estate. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE TENEMENT house, on Elizabeth-st., between Spring and Prince sts.; rents for $3,600; a bargain.
E. H. JOHNSON, No. 43 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—EAST 9TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, three story, high stoop, brick, 26x50 and extension, by half block; leasehold; price, $25,000.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

THE MASONIC HALL,

CHESTNUT-ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH STS.,
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

The valuable and eligibly-located property—hall and lot of ground 101 feet on Chestnut-st., and in depth 178 feet to Jayne-st., with subcellars, fire proof to second story, brown-stone front, of a beautiful gothic design of architecture. The first floor is divided into four stores extending the entire depth of the building to Jayne-st., permanently occupied.

The building is so constructed that with comparatively small expense it can be adapted for a variety of purposes, such as a place of amusement, hotel, or public offices, which would yield a large revenue.

Bids or offers from parties desiring to purchase will be received on or before the 1st of March by either of the undersigned members of the Finance Committee of the R. W. G. L. of F. and A. M. of Pennsylvania.

JOHN C. YEAGER, No. 257 North 3d-st. Philad'a.
JAMES HERDMAN, Pittsburg, Penn.
CONRAD B. DAY, No. 33 North 3d-st., Philadelphia.
E. HARPER JEFFRIES, No. 138 North Water-st.
WM. H. EAGLE, Marietta, Lancaster Co., Penn., or
CHARLES H. KINGSTON, Secretary of the Committee, Masonic Hall.

Bids subject to the approval of the Grand Lodge.

FOR SALE.—THE FOLLOWING CHOICE plots of property are now offered by me, and will be absolutely sold:
5th-av. and 92d-st., 100x100 feet, 8 lots.
5th-av. and 120th-st., 100x120 feet, 8 lots.
5th-av. and 127th-st., 75x110 feet, 3 lots.
WITH BUILDINGS THEREON.
Dyckman property, 5 lots on Post-av., 150x150.
Dyckman property, 4 lots on Hawthorne-st., 100x100.
Apply direct to owner, JOSIAH JEX,
No. 18 East 40th-st., before 10 o'clock A. M.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS B. S. HOUSES.
54th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 28x70.
51st-st., near 5th-av., fee, 21.6x50.
50th-st., near 5th-av., college lease.
49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20x55.
49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 22x60.
46th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., 25x62.
44th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 36TH-ST., WEST OF Broadway, a three-story high-stoop basement brown-stone house, with good and dry undercellar; modern improvements; sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.; branch office, No. 33 East 17th-st. (Union-square.)

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT BROWN-stone house on 5th-av., below 50th-st.; also, a full-sized house on 23d-st., near 6th-av., at a bargain; also, 50x25, with buildings, on 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 28 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; all conveniences; possession May 1; will be sold at 12 o'clock, TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at the Exchange, No. 111 Broadway. (Trinity Building.)
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—THREE-story and basement brown-stone front house, No. 317 West 51st-st., near 8th-av.; house built four years ago, and last year put in complete order; painted, frescoed, &c. Apply after 2 P. M., or of the owner; terms to suit. RANDALL, No. 554 8th-av.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON AV. SOUTH-east corner 49th-st.—A bargain; first-class four-story brown-stone house, with all modern improvements; price $40,000; terms easy.
TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 556 5TH-AV., AND NO. 61 Park-av., fitted up in the most elegant manner by Pottier & Stymus; decorated by an Italian artist of rare ability; price very low; terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

A PLEASANT DWELLING, REPLETE with all modern improvements, steam-furnace, warmed bath room, &c., No. 225 East 50th-st.; 20x42 feet; possession early in April; price $16,000; terms easy. R. G. HATFIELD, No. 34 Pine-st.

A.—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, EXTRA CHEAP.—Sixty-second-st., adjoining 5th-av., 22 feet; 51st-st., near 5th-av., 22 feet; 43d-st., just east of Broadway, 25 feet. Bargains. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

FOR SALE—IN 32D-ST., JUST WEST OF and close to 5th-av., an extra wide house, hard-wood finished, and with side-lights, and complete and modern in all respects. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—WEST 47TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., four-story high stoop brown stone, 20 by about 50, in fee, $35,000; three-story house, full width, 19th-st., near 5th-av., $35,000. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 51 Lispenard-st.

$30,000 FOR FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house and furniture, of superior style; house is in 50th-st., on Columbia College lease, eighty-four years.
RIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and basement brown-stone houses, in 44th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., 20x50, $17,000; also, 18.9x50, $16,000. Inquire on premises, or of JAMES HENDERSON, No. 293 7th-av.

FOR SALE—WEST 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., an elegant brown-stone house, hard-wood finish, complete in all particulars; terms easy.
WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,267 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HIGH-STOOP house, 16.8x50, lot, 100x161; East 46th-st., fully furnished; price, $22,500; $5,000 cash, balance bond and mortgage. Apply to J. McK., No. 91 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT 25-FEET FRONT four-story house, No. 15 East 53d-st., near 5th-av. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 124 EAST 31st-st., in perfect order. Apply to H. A. MOTT, owner, No. 71 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS EXTRA-SIZED HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 44 PIERREPONT-ST., BROOKLYN,
FOR SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTRIX.

The four-story brown-stone front house and lot No. 44 Pierrepont-st., together with the lot in the rear, on Montague-st. The house, which is 25 feet 6 inches front by 58 feet deep, with a two-story brick extension of 20 by 22 feet, was built by days' work, in the most substantial and elegant manner, under the supervision of Richard Upjohn, architect. The lot on Pierrepont-st. is 25 feet 6 inches by 100 feet, and the lot in the rear on Montague-st. is 25 by 100 feet, and is used as a garden, containing a gardener's tool-house, with hot-bed attached, and also an assortment of full-bearing grape-vines, dwarf pear-trees, peach and cherry trees, &c. This property is in a first-class neighborhood, and, with the surrounding property, is restricted against nuisances. Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

We are authorized to refer to the following-named gentlemen as to the position, neighborhood, and general character of this property:
H. B. Claflin, Esq., No. 140 Church-st.
Samuel McLean, Esq., corner Grand and Greene sts.
Henry E. Pierrepont, Esq., No. 58 Broadway.
Charles Dennis, Esq., President Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.
For full particulars, apply to
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.
Branch office, No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

RAPID TRANSIT.—CHOICE LOTS, 25x106 feet, under close restrictions, in a first-class neighborhood, near Prospect Park and the line of the proposed rapid transit steam-road, for sale at $500 and upward. A splendid opportunity for investment or speculation. Also a new three-story brick-house, 20x38x106 feet, with every improvement, at a bargain. Apply from 12 to 2 o'clock at office of the late A. J. WALKER, No. 112 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE NO. 153 SOUTH-OXford-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn; frame, filled to the peak with brick, two-story, attic and basement, 22 by about 30, with extension, water, gas and bath; neighborhood first-class; lot 25 by 100. Key and particulars at No. 165. $4,000 can remain. C. N. BOVEE, No. 52 Wall-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE FINE THREE-STORY brick dwelling house, 25x42, on Brooklyn Heights, No. 265 Henry-st.; house has every improvement, including two bath-rooms; gas fixtures and mirrors go with the house. For particulars apply to EDGAR FORMAN, No. 205 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY OR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—Farm of fifty acres, delightfully located south side Staten Island, fronting on sea shore, near railroad station; forty acres tillable, balance woodland. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 51 Lispenard-st.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BROOKLYN—Brown stone, three stories, new, only $9,000; also two elegant houses, adjoining, in a block, $11,000; consolidation, bridges, and quick transit will soon double values; buy now for investment. C. H. OLIVER, No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, ON THE HILL.—A three-story brown-stone house, first class in every respect; with or without furniture. Inquire on the premises, No. 309 Carlton-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

The beautiful country home of Chiddingstone, Chancellor Livingston Manor, upon the banks of the Hudson, near Tivoli, Dutchess County, N. Y. The mountain and river views from this place are unequaled. About eighty acres of improved land, upon which are native woods, a mansion house, (new,) of stone and brick, 52 by 56, French roof, water-tank, bath, &c.; also, large cottage, fourteen rooms, coach-house and stables, barns, sheds, &c.; ice-house, filled; machine and carpenter shops, all new and newly painted and all in perfect order. Also, private dock. The property well underdrained, fine wells of water. No fever and ague here. Eight or ten trains each way daily. Churches and schools near. Stock and farming implements sold, if desired. Apply on the premises to T. S. CLARKSON, Tivoli, N. Y.

HOMES.

Houses, lots, farms, manufacturing sites, and buildings on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey and Newark and New-York Railroads.
Apply to A. D. HOPE or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON STATEN Island, within thirty minutes of Wall-st., desirable residences, with fine view, and park attached; terms of sale easy; rents low. Further particulars at the office of the estate of ERNEST FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—SHORT DISTANCE from depot, a fine residence and suitable outbuildings all in good order, with four, five or seven acres of land; neighborhood unexceptionable; street Macadamized and lighted with gas. Inquire of EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st.

BEAUTIFUL PLACE, NEAR PLAINfield—Seven acres; also, several tasty cottages, lots 50x200; only $2,500; terms easy.
JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

PERSONS WISHING TO BUY OR rent houses on the line of Erie Road are invited to call and get information.
GEO. C. SNOW & CO., No. 289 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, (SPECIALTY.)—Call for rent catalogue. Orange office open Washington's Birthday. L. H. GERRY, No. 32 Nassau-st., corner Liberty, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—SPECIALTY.

Washington's Birthday.—Our Orange Office, opposite principal depot, will remain open for sale and rental of real estate on the 22d.
HAMILTON & WALLIS.

MORRISTOWN and OTHER POINTS ON MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.
Improved and unimproved property for sale, rent, or exchange. HENRY TAYLOR, No. 112 Broadway, New-York; Morristown, over First National Bank. References—Samuel Sloan; Fuller, Lord & Co.; J. Carson Brevoort.

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, at Orienta Point, Mamaroneck Depot, on the New-Haven Railroad, and three minutes' walk from the water, with full view of the Sound for thirty miles, a first-class gentleman's residence; the house has fifteen rooms, with gas, hot and cold water, heater, and all modern conveniences. The grounds, nearly eight acres, are laid out in lawn and garden, full grown shade trees, and fruit of all kinds; good out-buildings and stabling for four horses; good boating, bathing, and fishing. Time, one hour from the City. The new Port Chester and Port Morris Railroad Depot will be ten minutes' walk from the house. Price $35,000. Apply to JOHN HORTON, No. 820 Broadway, New-York.

IN LLEWELLYN PARK, ORANGE, N. J.—For sale on Glen-av., a fine lot of about four and half acres, with a good natural grade and very extensive view; a short distance from main entrance to Park, and about five minutes' walk from depot on the new Midland and Watchung Railroad. Apply to DOMINICK & DICKERMAN, No. 34 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN WOODSTOCK, WITHIN one mile of Harlem Bridge, a very elegant, well-situated (and in an advancing neighborhood as to future prospects) place of 3½ acres.
The house is nearly new, just been overhauled, and is in the most perfect order. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway, or Tremont.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY PLACE, ten or eighty acres, on the Hudson River, at Scarborough, one mile below Sing Sing; large double brick house, 50x52; stable, gate-house, and other outbuildings; views very fine. Apply to EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st., or ROBERT H. BOORMAN, No. 81 Cedar-st.

WALTER UNDERHILL, REAL ESTATE AGENT, YONKERS, N. Y.—All descriptions of Yonkers property for sale or rent; a very fine place for sale on the highest elevation; also a desirable property on Warburton-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

	Per annum.
East 10th-st., near Broadway	$4,000
West 19th-st., near 5th-av	2,500
West 21st-st., near 5th-av	3,000
West 16th-st., near 5th-av	3,000
West 35th-st., close to 5th-av	3,000
East 17th-st. and Irving-place	4,500
East 15th-street, near Broadway	4,500
5th-av., near 18th-st., 30 feet wide	6,000
West 31st-st., corner house, over twenty rooms	4,500

ALSO,
A large number of other houses in desirable locations, from 9th-st. to the Central Park.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON WESTCHESTER-AV., PORTchester, Westchester County—A large dwelling house, eighteen rooms, hot and cold water, furnace, range, &c., large carriage house and other outbuildings, all in complete order; fine garden, with fruits and flowers in great abundance, and ten acres of land in the highest state of cultivation; five minutes from railroad depot. Will be let to a careful tenant at a moderate rent. W. K. PEYTON, 272 and 274 Bowery.

TO LET.
The house, barn, and two acres of land on East River, opposite 78th-st., to let low.
S. THOMSON & SON, No. 1,475 3d-av., between 83d and 84th sts.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, to rent, furnished and unfurnished, several brick villas; gas, water, baths, and all modern improvements; gardens, lawns, shade-trees; thirty-five minutes of Wall-st. Apply to E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, Real Estate Broker, No. 130 Broadway.

A NUMBER OF HANDSOME FURNISHED and unfurnished houses, with fine grounds, at Fort Washington and Inwood to let, from $1,000 to $4,500.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 112 Broadway.

HOUSES NOS. 111 AND 115 WEST 12th-st., near 6th-av. Apply at office of Rhinelander Estate, No. 75 Barclay-st., north-west corner of Greenwich.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE ELEGANT four-story brown-stone house No. 32 West 51st-st.; terms very low, to a small family of adults. Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

HOUSE TO LET.—LEASE AND FURNITURE for sale. Everything in perfect order; immediate possession; situation near 6th-av. and 14th-st. Apply to R. H. JOHNSON, No. 43 Dey-st.

TO LET—HOUSE IN 51ST-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., in perfect order, at a moderate price to a good tenant. Address Box No. 3,353 New-York Post-office.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—HOUSE NO. 28 West 33d-st. Apply to HENRY DRAPER, No. 112 Pearl-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 9 WEST 49th-st. Apply to Mr. WARD on the premises.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES
IN THE
DREXEL BUILDING,
South-east corner Broad and Wall sts.,
Suitable for corporations, bankers, lawyers, &c.,
TO RENT FROM MAY 1.
TWO ELEVATORS, TWO STAIRCASES, FIRE-PROOF throughout, well-lighted and ventilated, heated by steam; every modern convenience. Apply to JOS. W. DREXEL, No. 53 Exchange-place.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE,
NO. 119 5TH-AV.
EXTRA-WIDE STORE.
Well arranged, well lighted, new, and very showy. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

NOS. 594 AND 596 BROADWAY—TO let the splendid loft occupied by Mason & Hamlin Organ Company, 55x200 feet; well lighted with side windows. Apply to P. O. FOWLER, No. 96 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FLOORS IN THE new building Nos. 17, 19, 21, and 23 Rose-st., well adapted for printers or manufacturing purposes requiring abundant light with or without steam power. Apply to OCKERSHAUSEN BROS., No. 380 South-st., or J. T. PRESTON, No. 27 Rose-st.

TO LEASE—NO. 202 5TH-AV., CORNER 25th-st., through to Broadway, and opposite the Worth Monument. Permission to alter for business purposes. Apply to W. W. STEPHENSON, No. 247 Broadway, Room No. 22.

TO LET—NOS. 146 AND 148 WILLIAM-ST., between Fulton and Ann, four stories with basement and subcellar, 39 feet front; will be raised another story if desired. Apply to E. S. JOHNSON, No. 53 Exchange-place.

OFFICES TO LET, IN BIBLE HOUSE, 4th-av., 8th and 9th sts. Desirable rooms, having steam heat can be secured on second or third stories. Apply at Treasurer's Office of American Bible Society.

OFFICES TO LET—IN BUILDING NO. 243 Broadway, opposite new Post-office. Apply at office of the Rhinelander estate, No. 75 Barclay-st., north-west corner Greenwich-st.

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BARclay-st., opposite new Post-office, stores and office to let. Inquire at Room No. 39, up-stairs, in the building.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A FINE FARM OF 100 OR 150 acres; must be well improved, good natural soil, and modern buildings; good gunning, fishing, and bathing; not over forty or fifty miles from New-York, and not over one mile or so from depot; prefer it well stocked; north shore Long Island preferred. Address, with full particulars and price, FARMER, New-York Post-office. No notice paid to agents.

WANTED—TO FILL TWO ORDERS FOR places on the Hudson; first, gentleman's residence with 5 to 100 acres, complete throughout; second, stock farm, about 400 acres; state at once lowest cash price. Address H. M. PIERCE, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4.

LOTS WANTED,
On New-av., between 100th and 110th sts.
A. C. LAMSON & SON, No. 8 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR HIRE WITH privilege of buying, a good house, eleven or twelve rooms, and not less than two acres of land; must be less than a mile from railroad station, and about an hour from New-York; New-York State preferred; price must be moderate. Apply to E. P. JOHNSON, No. 55 Liberty-st.

WANTED—FOR AN UNEXCEPTIONABLE tenant, a house in vicinity of Washington-square. Parties wishing to rent will please send particulars to A. JOURNEAY, No. 51 Lispenard-st.

WANTED TO RENT—IN THE NINTH Ward, a first or second floor, by a small family of adults. Address D. P., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEE'S SALE AT AUCTION.
VALUABLE PLANTATION IN ST. FRANCIS COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

Will be sold by H. D. Bulkley, Trustee, under deed of trust to secure $15,000 of notes of C. A. Rose, of Memphis, to Kirtland, Babcock & Bronson, for account of John Sedgwick, their assignee in bankruptcy, on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, 1873, at the office of Donoho & Bulkley, in Memphis, Tenn.

The tract contains over 1,000 acres, has a frontage of over one mile on the St. Francis River, and is situated fifteen miles south-east of Madison, the county-seat of St. Francis Country, Arkansas, and five miles west of Kent's Landing, on the Mississippi, having easy access to the markets of Memphis and New-Orleans. Three hundred acres are cleared and under fence; fifty acres deadened, and the balance well timbered with oak and ash. Ample quarters for laborers. Soil first class.

Address DONOHO & BULKLEY,
No. 20 Madison-st., Memphis, Tenn.
Or BANGS & NORTH, Attorneys for Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ESTATE OF RICHARD F. CARMAN, Deceased.
175 LOTS,
INCLUDING VACANT LOTS, VILLAS, DWELLING HOUSES, AND AN ELEGANT HOTEL,
SITUATE ON THE
BOULEVARD,
150TH, 151ST, 152D, AND 153D STS., 10TH AND 12TH AVS.; ALSO,
VALUABLE
WATER GRANTS
ON THE HUDSON RIVER,
BETWEEN 151ST AND 153D STS.
ALSO, IMPROVED PROPERTY ON BEAVER AND WEST 31ST STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, Feb 27, 1873,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF R. CARMAN COMBES AND JOSEPH F. DONNEL, ESQS., EXECUTORS, the following described Real Estate, viz.:
175 LOTS,
comprising the two entire blocks bounded by the
BOULEVARD,
12TH-AV., 151ST, 152D AND 153D STS.
On the westerly end of the block bounded by 152d and 153d sts. is a large and substantially-built brick hotel, known as the
RIVERSIDE HOUSE.
It has an extensive view of the
HUDSON RIVER,
and is one of the best located hotel sites in the City of New-York, having all the advantages of a summer resort, and being only thirty-five minutes from Dey-street by Elevated and Hudson River Railroads.
There are also on these two blocks thirteen
BEAUTIFUL VILLAS,
well built, many of them having water and gas introduced, and stables attached.
ALSO,
VALUABLE WATER GRANTS
on the
HUDSON RIVER,
BETWEEN 151ST AND 153D STS.
TWELVE LOTS ON 10TH-AV., 152D AND 153D STS. On the 10-av. lots are ten three-story brick houses.
TWENTY LOTS BOUNDED BY 10TH-AV., 151ST AND 152D STS. On this property there are three frame cottages.
TWO LOTS ON 10TH-AV., BETWEEN 153D AND 154TH STS., with frame buildings thereon.
HOUSE AND LOT NORTH SIDE 150TH-ST., 100 FEET EAST OF 10TH-AV.
WEST 31ST-ST.,
BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., brick buildings, NOS. 146, 148, AND 150.
FOUR-STORY BRICK STORES, NOS. 34 AND 46 BEAVER-ST.
The above-described property is most eligibly located, being in the immediate line of improvements.
This sale, which will be
PEREMPTORY,
affords a most desirable opportunity to capitalists for safe and
PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.
SEVENTY PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE FOR ONE, THREE, OR FIVE YEARS.
Map at office of auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or at office of
DE WITT, LOCKMAN & KIP, ATTORNEYS, NO. 88 NASSAU-ST.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
JUBILATE.
AMERICA! AMERICA!
GREATEST COUNTRY
THE SUN EVER SHONE UPON.
THRICE-HAPPY PEOPLE,
MULTIPLY YOUR BLESSINGS
by owning
YOUR OWN HOMES.
How could you spend the day more profitably or
PATRIOTICALLY
than by visiting
JERE. JOHNSON, JR.,
at his
AUCTION EXCHANGE,
Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton-st., Brooklyn,
or No. 21 Park-row, New-York,
and looking after the
SPLENDID BROOKLYN LOTS
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
FEB. 25, 26, AND 27,
AT AUCTION EXCHANGE,
Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
ANNEXATION, QUICK TRANSIT, AND
THE BIG BRIDGE
ALL SURE.
NOW'S YOUR TIME TO BUY.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
ON THURSDAY, FEB. 27,
at 12 o'clock, at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, opposite the Court-house, by order of the Executors, the
ENTIRE ESTATE
of
SAMUEL SMITH, Deceased,
Consisting of
STORES, HOUSES, AND LOTS,
located on Fulton, Smith, and Livingston sts., in the immediate vicinity of the City Hall and Court-house.

FULTON-STREET—South-west corner of Smith-st., three superb vacant lots; grand location for a bank or public building of any kind, or for stores.

The splendid four-story brown-stone mansion formerly occupied by Judge Smith, situated on Smith-st., between Fulton and Livingston sts.

NOS. 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, and 189 LIVINGSTON-STREET.—Ten very desirable three-story, basement, subcellar brick houses.

NO. 165 LIVINGSTON-STREET.—Three-story, basement, subcellar, and attic brown-stone house.

NOS. 31 AND 33 SMITH-STREET.—Two two-story, basement, subcellar, and attic brick houses.

NOS. 11, 13, 19, AND 20 GALLATIN-PLACE.—Four three-story, basement, and subcellar brown-stone houses.

NOS. 366, 368, 370, 372, AND 374 FULTON-STREET.—Three splendid four-story stores.

SMITH-STREET, BETWEEN FULTON AND LIVINGSTON STREETS.—Three very desirable lots.

Terms easy.

Maps will be ready for distribution on and after Thursday, Feb. 20, at No. 399 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 21 Park-row, New-York. For further particulars apply to JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park-row, New-York, or of Messrs. TEN BROOCK & VAN ORDEN, Proctors, No. 167 Greenwich-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
By order of James A. H. Cornell and Theophilus A. Brouwer, executors of James Suydam, deceased.
VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY,
CORNER OF
LIBERTY AND NASSAU STS.
HOUSE AND LOT
NO. 18 WEST 39TH-ST.,
AND
LOTS CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 98TH-ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors above named, the five-story brick building and lots south-west corner of Nassau and Liberty sts.,
OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.
The four-story brown-stone-front house and lot No. 18 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
The four lots south-east corner of 4th-av. and 98th-st.
Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 7 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.
AUCTION—SALE OF VALUABLE lease, on premises No. 744 Broadway.—United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—JOHN H. PLATT, as Assignee, &c., against OLIVER H. P. ARCHER.—Pursuant to an order of this Court, dated Jan. 31, 1873, the undersigned will sell at public sale, on MONDAY, the 3d day of March, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, the lease made by John David Wolfe to the Stuyvesant Bank of and in the premises number seven hundred and forty-four (744) Broadway, in the City of New-York. The lease will expire May 1, 1880. The sale will be made subject to the approval of this Court, and subject to all the terms and covenants contained in said lease, and in a subsequent agreement between the same parties.
For terms of sale and full particulars, inquire at the office of the undersigned, at No. 40 Wall-street, New-York.
JOHN H. PLATT,
Receiver of the Stuyvesant Bank.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
TUESDAY, FEB. 25, AT 12 M.,
AT EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY.
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF DAVID A. SCOTT, ESQ., REFEREE.
THE LARGE LOT AND STORE NO. 16 BROADWAY.
Lot and two three-story brick houses No 25 Greenwich-st.
Lot and three-story brick house No. 109 Greenwich-st.
Lot and three-story brick house No. 7 Church-st.
Also, the leasehold property, with fine dwelling and stable, No. 54 Clinton-place.
Fifty per cent. may remain on mortgage. Deeds and possession delivered May 1, 1873. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—By virtue of a judgment of the Supreme Court, in an action wherein WILLET PARRY is plaintiff and SYLVANUS S. COZZENS and others are defendants, the undersigned as referee will sell at public auction on SATURDAY, March 1, 1873, at 12 M., at the United States Hotel in Newburg, N. Y., all that hotel property known as the Parry House, (water-power, cottage, barn, &c., included,) situated on the west bank of the Hudson River, at Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y., a few rods south of Cozzens' West Point Hotel. The house contains seventy (70) sleeping rooms, and has been open during the seasons of 1871 and 1872. It is splendidly situated, in full view of the river and falls; it has water on every floor, and spring water on two floors; two stone cellar, dining-room 45 feet by 34 feet, parlor 29 feet by 34 feet, piazza 200 feet long. Terms of sale easy. For further particulars inquire of WILLET PARRY, Highland Falls, N. Y.
R. C. COLEMAN, Referee.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A HEMATITE IRON-MINE FOR SALE.—The pig is at $70; specially suitable for the best steel; one of the greatest and most reliable offers; if sold this month will be sold for a fraction of its value. For terms and particulars, principals only need apply, for two weeks, at the office of Leggett's Hotel, Nos. 44 and 48 Chatham-st., New-York.

BY A YOUNG MAN OF EDUCATION, business acquirements of high grade, of unexceptionable habits, is open for a financial, business or trust situation; can furnish capital if necessary; references A 1; prefers promotion to salary. Address INTEGRITY, Box No. 2,426 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

Lake Ontario Shore R.R.
7 PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

Issue, $20,000 per mile. Subscriptions to the Capital Stock over $2,000,000. Road runs through a populous and rich agricultural district from Oswego to Lewiston, on the Niagara River, with branches to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge. Connects at either end with leading Trunk Lines; is admirably located for securing large and profitable local and through business; 45 miles of track already laid; and whole length, 150 miles, under contract to be finished within ensuing year. Pamphlets with full particulars furnished.

We commend the above loan as one of the most reliable and attractive on the market. For sale by
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

MIDLAND
7% Guaranteed (FIRST MORTGAGE) Gold Bonds
Completed Road,
Issued on the Montclair Railway, and Guaranteed by New-York Midland.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey, over which the vast accumulated business of the New-York Midland will pass. Its bonds are issued on the basis of about half cost. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. It is completed and running regular trains.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS.
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.
DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.
COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 14 Wall-st.,
ANDREWS & CO., Paris,
BANKERS.
Travelers' and Commercial Credits, Circular Notes, and Exchange on Paris and UNION BANK OF LONDON. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. RAILWAY LOANS NEGOTIATED.

10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA BONDS, GUAR'D.
8 PER CENT. BONDS, CITY ST. PAUL, MINN.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.
For sale by
FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

10 TO 20 PER CENT.
INVESTMENTS.
ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS,
Interest paid by State Treasurer in New-York.
FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS.
Insurance, Gas-light, Bank, and City Railroad Stocks and Bonds; also, other first-class securities for sale, at the lowest market rates, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
N. B.—Choice investment Stocks and Bonds a specialty with this house for 21 years.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER MARKETABLE SECURITIES received on exchange at best price.

NOTICE.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE INCOME BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY:
The following resolution of the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company is published for the information of the public:
RESOLUTION.
"*Resolved*, That the Coupons of the Bonds of this Company known as the 'Ten per Cent. Income Bonds,' shall not be paid, unless at the time the Coupons are presented for payment the original Bonds are also presented, so that the genuineness thereof may be determined and declared."
E. H. ROLLINS, Treasurer.
BOSTON, Feb. 11, 1873.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT upon London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the continent.
Buy and sell Exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

NOTICE.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Derby Coal Company of Pennsylvania will be held on TUESDAY, the 25th of February, 1873, at 12 M., at the office of the Company, in Philipsburg, Centre County, Penn.
By order of the President.
ML. MUNOZ Y CASTRO, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 59 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1873.
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD PREFERRED FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot twenty-nine bonds, numbered as follows: 186, 368, 76, 210, 29, 216, 160, 205, 453, 64, 352, 92, 508, 415, 321, 136, 502, 433, 91, 16, 511, 559, 300, 54, 201, 46, 447, 509, 170, of $1,000 each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1873. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, for the year ending with September last, with comparisons of the traffic and earnings for ten years, is published, this morning, in the *Railroad Gazette*, (No. 72 Broadway,) which has also valuable articles on the "Narrow Gauge Controversy;" a table of railroad earnings for January, which gives the earnings PER MILE as well as in gross; several pages of carefully edited railroad news, and numerous contributions from railroad men on various subjects.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE trustees of the New-York Rendering Company will be held at the office of the Company, foot of West 38th-st., North River, on THURSDAY, March 6, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing trustees for the ensuing year.
GALEN A. CARTER, Secretary.

$3,000 IN THREE SUMS OF $1,000 each to loan on mortgage, for about two, three and five years, or would buy good first mortgage for $3,000, not over three years to run. Address Box No. 2,384 New-York Post-office.

BUSINESS MEN HAVING FACILITIES for discounting or purchasing on fair rated commercial paper can obtain amounts to suit, on favorable terms, by addressing DISCOUNT, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

LOST OR MISLAID—SCRIP NO. 4, 50 Shares New-York Hemp and Flax Manufacturing Company's Stock, in favor of the late William Henry Carter. The finder will please return to
TUCKER, CARTER & CO., No. 70 South-st.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS,
BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN
Railway Extension
FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

CAPITALISTS AND ALL INVESTORS are invited to examine the merits of the Bonds issued by the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and secured by a First Mortgage on its Extension Line of 217 miles. On this work, 190 miles, from Champaign to Havana, on the Illinois River, are completed, and trains will run over that section in the second week of January. The remaining distance of 85 miles to Keokuk, on the Mississippi, with the branch of 32 miles to Decatur, now graded and track partly down, will be finished in ample time for the business of 1873. The character of soil, increasing production, and extent of country tributary to this part of the line, assure for it very large remunerative business.

The road from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202½ miles, has been in operation a little more than two years, and has established success. Its earnings have steadily increased, giving in 1872 an excess of $395,000 over 1871. Net receipts from this part of the line alone are more than sufficient to respond punctually to interest on all Bonds made and issued by the Company. It rarely occurs that this can be said of any railroad during negotiation of its securities.

The entire line of 420 miles has the support of a populous, exceedingly rich, and productive agricultural region, passes through and connects important towns and cities, and crosses immense deposits of good coal, all of which insure local business of great magnitude. Its own Western and North-western connections, substantially under same control, with prominent intersecting roads, will furnish large through traffic. The managers appreciate the necessity of unusually large equipment, and are providing for it as rapidly as possible. This, with new elevator accommodations, under construction expressly for this road, at Indianapolis, will greatly increase its facilities and enable it to take larger offered business, which it has been obliged to decline.

Particular attention is asked to the unusual strength of these Bonds, which are a liability of the entire Corporation, owning a line of 420 miles, and are also completely secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension. Of the whole line, 305 miles are completed, and 25 more are graded.

With the certainty that Government rates of interest will in a short time be largely reduced, holders of 5-20s will find it advantageous to realize at present high prices, and reinvest in these Bonds, which we recommend as possessing ample security for all investors. As an investment, they cannot fail to prove largely remunerative.

The Bonds are seven per cent., gold, $1,000 each, convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. Price, 90 and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, Jan. and July 1, free of tax.

All negotiable securities received in exchange at best market rates.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

CONVERTIBLE
MIDLAND BONDS.

A 7 per cent. mortgage bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit. Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

Convertible Railroad Bonds have proved, in the past the most profitable ever issued.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
Morris and Essex Railroad Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds are a first lien upon thirty-six miles of the line of road, and a first lien upon the real estate and [illegible] Property at Hoboken; they are issued to the amount of [illegible]. Interest on the Morris and Essex Bonds and the share capital of about $15,000,000 are guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company, which has leased the property in perpetuity. For sale by

WOOD & DAVIS,
Bankers and Dealers in Railroad Bonds,
No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.
We offer for sale $200,000 PAR VALUE ILLINOIS EIGHT PER CENT. REGISTERED BONDS [illegible]. These securities are FIRST-CLASS in every particular.
Details furnished on application.
WINSLOW & WILSON,
70 William-st., N. Y.

INSURANCE.
HOME INSURANCE STOCK FOR SALE BY W. G. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

THE OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1873.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and [illegible] will be held at the office on TUESDAY, the 25th day of February proximo. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M. and closed at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., Feb. [illegible], until the morning of Feb. 26, 1873.
FRED. F. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 18, 1873.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 5, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 18th inst. until March 6.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

STOLEN—IN JANUARY, 1873, A TIN BOX containing TWO (2) CERTIFICATES OF STOCK held by me in THE CITIZENS' GASLIGHT COMPANY OF NEWARK, N. J., as follows: Certificate No. [illegible], for fourteen shares, dated May 27, 1871; Certificate No. 446, for three shares, dated May 17, 1872. All parties are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same.
E. B. MARCY.

ALEX. LAUDERDALE DUNCAN IS [illegible]
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
FEB. 18, 1873.

WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, [illegible] on choice desirable lots. Principals only. JOSIAH JEX, No. 18 East 40th-st.

REVENUE STAMPS.—ALL DENOMINATIONS bought and sold by D. H. ANTHONY, No. 44 Wall-st.

FURNITURE.

THE ICE KING REFRIGERATOR received Medal of Special Award at American Institute, 1872, over all competitors. Persons in want of a fine refrigerator for every purpose should call and examine its superior merits. [illegible] manufactured in all sizes and for [illegible] and portable. Office and Salesroom, No. 1,264 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.
The Ice King Refrigerator Manuf'g Co.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road for the six months ending 31st December ultimo, of Three and one-half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, and also a dividend of One and three-quarters per Cent. on the common stock, from the earnings of the road for twelve months ending Dec. 31 last; both payable on the 15th day of March next, at the Treasurer's office, No. 269 8th-av., to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The Transfer-books for both Preferred and Common stock will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 1st day of March next, and remain closed until the morning of the 18th of March.

By order of the Board.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED interest on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY due March 1, 1873, will be paid at the office of Leonard, Sheldon & Foster, No. 10 Wall-st., on and after that date.
D. E. CULVER, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences on first of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

WEST SIDE SAVINGS BANK,
No. 154 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.
Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. Money deposited now will draw interest from March 1, with participation in the profits.
SIX PER CENT. ON ALL SUMS.
E. A. CONKLING, President.
WM. H. ALLEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from March 1.
Assets.......$2,357,387 60 | Surplus.......$[illegible]

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ART NOTICE.
AUCTION SALE.
150 SUPERB WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS,
THURSDAY and FRIDAY,
Feb. 20th and 21st inst.
Now on exhibition at the Art Galleries of EDWARD SCHENCK, No. 60 Liberty-st.
SALE ENTIRELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

The collection embraces a variety of genre, architectural, marine, and landscape subjects. Among the artists represented of the English, French, Italian, and American schools are:

T. C. Dibdin,	T. Abrahams,
T. Rowbotham,	Jules Rees,
G. Drummond,	R. Fay,
E. Taft,	Bassini,
G. Cruikshank,	Hy. Waterman,
C. Pearson,	H. Anelay,
John Faulkner, R. H. A.,	L. Carte,
J. Dillon, R. H. A.,	Chas. Lasen,
William Craig,	W. Adams,
E. C. Campbell,	Geo. Richardson,
Geo. Shaw,	C. Percy,
A. Van Beest,	Adolph Burnet,
H. Simmons,	A. [illegible],
R. Parsons,	A. Hunter,
Kate Gray,	W. Otis,
Henry Callow,	T. J. Brown.

The whole will be sold at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Feb. 20 and 21, at 11 o'clock each day.
EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer,
No. 60 Liberty-st.

B. A. CLARK, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL AUCTION NOTICE.
B. A. CLARK & CO.,
at store No. 561 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
an immense stock of elegant SILVER-WARE and FINE TABLE CUTLERY,
AMOUNTING TO OVER $50,000,
commencing WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, at 10½ o'clock, and continuing daily till sold.
The stock consists in part of
150 tea sets, rich designs.
300 ice-pitchers.
400 dinner and breakfast casters.
Cake-baskets, fruit-stands, centre-pieces, salvers, goblets, mugs, vases, spoon-holders, forks and spoons, ivory-handled and silver-plated table cutlery, &c., &c.
The stock is all warranted to be of the best quality, and from our best makers, such as
Meriden Britannia Co., Wilcox Silver Plate Co.,
Rogers Brothers, Reed & Barton,
B. A. Clark & Co., and others.
The attention of the trade is called to this sale, as well as parties who wish to purchase for use. Sale positive, and without reserve.

ALLEN E. MINER, Auctioneer; Sales-room Nos. 25 Chambers and 27 Reade sts.
BY ALLEN E. MINER & BRO.,
FRIDAY, Feb. 21,
at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence,
No. 1,256 BROADWAY, NEAR 32D-ST., GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSE-WOOD PIANO, &c.,
all of which was made to order by J. L. Plimpton & Co., and has been in use but about five months, consisting of as follows, viz:
Brussels and three-ply carpets, black-walnut parlor suite, in reps; black-walnut centre and side tables, etagere, pier mirror, rose-wood seven-octave square grand piano, carved legs, of very brilliant tone and fine finish, made by Phelps & Son, of Brooklyn, in perfect order, cost $800; massive ornaments; carved black-walnut bedroom suites, complete; cottage do.; best quality hair mattresses, spring beds, bolsters and pillows; black-walnut dining-room furniture, blankets, sheets, pillow cases, towels, napkins, oilcloths, stair carpets, crockery, glassware, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECOMB.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Feb. 21, at 11½ o'clock, within their store: Fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo J. R. Holbrook and can be examined on Pier No. 11 East River. Immediately after, within store, fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, balance Arietta, and can be seen on Pier No. 7 East River. Immediately after, within store, fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, cargo Escort, and can be seen on Pier No. 10 East River.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell 90,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

DRY GOODS.

RICHARD BROWN,
NO. 819 BROADWAY,
HAS A NEW IMPORTATION OF
PORTUGUESE EMBROIDERIES,
HAMBURG TRIMMINGS,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
FRENCH NIGHT-GOWN SETS,
FRENCH DOUBLE BANDS,
AND ALL TRIMMING USED FOR LADIES' UNDER-WEAR AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of February, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DAVID M. GRIFFIN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of TIMOTHY KINNEN and GEORGE WELSH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Timothy Kinnen and George Welsh, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM WEIL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Abraham Weil, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, New-York City, in said district, on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of GEORGE HENRY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of George Henry, of Jersey City, County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.
ISAAC J. VANDERBEEK,
No. 255 York-st., Jersey City,
GEORGE McLAUGHLIN,
No. 190 Grove-st., Jersey City, Assignees.
Dated JERSEY CITY, Feb. 5, 1873.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell the personal property and assets of the LODI PRINT WORKS not previously disposed of, consisting of horses, harness, carts, wagons, chemicals, dye-stuffs, and other materials, and also certain claims of said Lodi Print Works against their debtors, at public auction, at the premises of said Lodi Print Works, at Lodi, Bergen County, N. J., on FRIDAY, the 28th day of February, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M.—Dated Feb. 17, 1873. NATHAN HOBART,
Assignee of the Lodi Print Works, Bankrupt.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

Java, Wednesday, Feb. 19. | Calabria, Wed., March 12.
Abyssinia, Wed., Feb. 26. | Parthia, Wed., March 19.
Algeria, Wed'day, March 5. | Samaria, Wed., March 26.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC........SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at 1 P. M.
ATLANTIC........SATURDAY, Mar. 1, at 7:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC........SATURDAY, Mar. 8, at 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC........SATURDAY, Mar. 15, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC........SATURDAY, Mar. 22, at 11 M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; (for sailings after 1st April, $100 gold;) steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32 currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FRANCE, THOMSON.....Wed'day, Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE.........Wed'day, Mar. 5, at 9 A. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON.....Wed'day, Mar. 12, at 3 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER.....Saturday, March 8, at 12 M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.......................$75 and $65, currency.
Steerage...............................$30, currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

ANGLIA...Sat., Feb. 22 | EUROPA........Sat., Mar. 1
ITALIA...Wed., Feb. 26 | CALEDONIA..Wed., Mar. 5

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from any railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as any other route or line. Tickets, drafts or certificates can be bought at lowest currency rates by applying at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS........Saturday, Feb. 22, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Mar. 1, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Mar. 8, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, Mar. 15, 3 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Mar. 22, 12 M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, Mar. 27, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $75 and $90, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30 currency. Prepaid certificates, $32.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 86 South Market-st., Chicago.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.......LEMARIE.....Saturday, Feb. 22
PEREIRE...............DANRE.....Saturday, March 8
VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT..Saturday, March 22
ST. LAURENT.......LEMARIE..Saturday, April 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin............$125 | Second cabin............$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. PRICE..........Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN..........Mar. 5, at 10 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN. Mar. 12, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, JR....Mar. 19, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN. Mar. 26, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........April 2, at 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

March 1, 1873—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. LAPIDGE, touching at Acapulco and San Diego, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Santa Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel. THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 18 EAST RIVER, as follows:

GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER.......Saturday, Feb. 22
ARRAGON, WESTERN..............Saturday, March 1

Cabin passage, $70 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to E. R. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South-st., New-York.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails, as under:

The steam-ship CLARIBEL, Capt. BAYLEY, for Turks Island, Kingston, (Jamaica,) and Savanilla, will be dispatched on the 28th inst.

The steam-ship ST. THOMAS, Capt. DRAKEFORD, for Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, Laguayra, and Puerto Cabello will be dispatched on the 28th inst.

Loading berth, Pier No. 12, N. R. For freight or passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 2 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New First-class Full-powered Clyde-built Steam-ships WILL SAIL FROM PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD WHARF, JERSEY CITY.

GLAMORGAN..........................March 12
PEMBROKE..............................April 2
GLAMORGAN..........................April 30
PEMBROKE..............................May 21

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other points in England.

These steam ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.................$75 and $80 currency
Second Cabin...............55 currency
Steerage.....................30 currency
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.......$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply, in Cardiff, at the Company's offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers—and in New-York, to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M.

The steamships

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Tuesday, Feb. 18.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. J. BECKETT, Thursday, Feb. 20.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Feb. 22.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroads to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through business, apply to BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIPS

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Feb. 22, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 22, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 25, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 27, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.......Feb. 21
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM.......................March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR......................April 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

WILMINGTON, (Havana only,)..................Feb. 20
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana and Mexico,)..Feb. 27
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,)...........March 6
CLEOPATRA, (Havana only,).................March 13

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

EXTRA STEAMER.—Steamer CLEOPATRA will sail for Havana on SATURDAY, Feb. 22.

FOR NASSAU.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, will sail for Nassau on SATURDAY, Feb. 22.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Passenger depots foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:20, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:20, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:20 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:20 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—‡7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, †4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:37, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:56, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:39 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:25 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 5:20 P. M. Arrive, 8 and 9:10 A. M., 4:10 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Allentown Line to the West.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New-York, foot of Liberty-st.—Winter Arrangement—Commencing Dec. 16, 1872, leave New-York as follows:

5 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

7 A. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Williamsport; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West; connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverley, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12 M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.

3:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—For Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Chicago.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—For Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9 and 11 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M., 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:15, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

5.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.

10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.

3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.

5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.

6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING NOV. 21, 1872.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.) 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.,) P. M.

For Milford and Stratford, 7:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.,) 5:39, 6:38, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Darien, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, and 6:38 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 2:23, 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.,) 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:23, 8:08 (Ex.,) stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 9:10 (Ex.,) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:08, 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 2:23, 3:55, 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:23 P. M.

Sunday mail-train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., New-York, at 7:08 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield line, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, via Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 and 8:08 P. M.

For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:23, 9:10 P. M.

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 3:08, and 8:08 P. M.

For Newport, R. I., 8:08 A. M.

For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 12:23 P. M. to Greenfield; 3:08 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.

For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23 P. M.

For Shore Line Railway, at 8:08 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:23, 3:08 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. Boston Ex.

For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.

For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad, (Air-line,) 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 3:08 P. M., and 4:38 P. M. to Waterbury.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:08, 8:08, and 9:08 A. M.; 12:23 and 4:38 P. M.

For Shepaug Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:08 A. M. and 4:38 P. M.

For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:08 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:08 A. M., 12:23, and 3:08 P. M. trains.

Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st. and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co., (Dodds' Express,) No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and by leaving suitable notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 3:40, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:03 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:50, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 8:42 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:50, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSETT, General Manager. | D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen. Pass. Agent.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ARMY BUILDING,
CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 20, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, March 20, 1873, for the following Subsistence Stores:

250	barrels Pork, "P. M."
1,500	barrels Flour, full head-lined and sealed bungs.
250	barrels Flour, Extra Family, full head-lined and sealed bungs.
25	barrels White Corn-meal, full head-lined and sealed bungs.
5,000	pounds Hams, "S. C." full head-lined and sealed bungs.
10	barrels Mackerel, No. 1.
50	kits Mackerel, "Mess."
1,000	pounds Smoked Beef, in 100-pound boxes.
1,000	pounds Breakfast Bacon, in 100-pound boxes.
1,000	pounds Smoked Tongues, in 100-pound boxes.
5,000	pounds Leaf Lard, five-pound caddies, in sixty-pound boxes.
50	boxes Smoked Herrings.
10,000	pounds Green Rio Coffee, in barrels, full head-lined.
5,000	pounds Green Java Coffee, in gunnies.
20,000	pounds "Extra C" Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000	pounds Cut-loaf Sugar, in barrels, full head-lined.
5,000	pounds Granulated Sugar, in barrels, full head-lined.
2,000	pounds Crushed Sugar, in barrels, full head-lined.
400	gallons "Golden" Syrup, in barrels and half-barrels.
400	gallons "Diamond" Syrup, in barrels and half-barrels.
10,000	pounds Brown Soap, two-pound bars, in eighty-pound boxes, strapped.
5,000	pounds Candles, Adamantine, sixes, full weights, in forty-pound boxes, strapped.
600	pounds Dried Peaches.
600	pounds Dried Apples.
200	pounds Dried Prunes, French.
200	boxes E. L. Raisins, halves and quarters.
500	half-boxes Sardines.
5,000	gallons Cider Vinegar, in iron-bound barrels.
50	dozen Fine Pickles, (Crosse & Blackwell's,) consisting of Chow Chow, Piccalilli, Gherkins, and Mixed Pickles, pints.
20	dozen Pickled Cucumbers and Onions, Domestic, quarts.
20	dozen L. & P. Worcestershire Sauce, pints, twelve in a case.
10,000	pounds P. M. Beans, in barrels, full head-lined.
16,000	pounds Salt, in barrels, full head-lined.
5,000	pounds Carolina Rice, in oak barrels, full head-lined.
1,000	pounds Pearl Hominy, in five-pound papers, fifty pounds in a box.
100	dozen Extracts, Vanilla and Lemon.
1,000	pounds Corn Starch, and Laundry Starch, in one-pound papers.
200	pounds Macaroni, Vermicelli, and Tapioca.
500	boxes Table Salt.
200	dozen Toilet Soap, assorted.
100	pounds Yeast Powders and Chocolate.
120	pounds Cream Tartar and Carbonate Soda, in pound papers.
144	boxes Desiccated Codfish.
25	pounds Laundry Indigo and Nutmegs.
25	pounds each of Allspice, Cloves, Ginger, Cinnamon, Cayenne Pepper, and Mustard, in one-fourth-pound papers, full weights.
1,000	pounds pure Ground Black Pepper, in one-fourth-pound papers, full weights.
200	dozen Condensed Milk, "Eagle" brand.
100	dozen Cranberry Sauce, Spiced Salmon, Fresh Salmon, Fresh Oysters, Pickled Oysters, Lobsters, Preserved Peaches, Preserved Damsons, Preserved Pineapples, Currant Jelly, Raspberry Jam, Fresh Peaches, Fresh Pineapples, Green Corn, Green Peas, Lima Beans, and Tomatoes, in two-pound cans.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., the same as previous advertisements from this office.

These stores are required for immediate shipment, and in quantities, more or less, at the option of the Government.

W. W. BURNS, Major and Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

NAVY PAY OFFICE,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1873.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on envelope, "Bid for supplies advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, 21st inst., for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered within fifteen days from date of order, free of expense, at the Navy-yard, New-York:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

22,000 feet B. M., 1¼-inch Yellow Pine Plank, 12 to 30 feet long, and not to exceed 5 inches in width, to be dressed on one side, tongued and grooved.

Seven Locust Columns, 7½ inches diameter, 14 feet long.

Six Locust Columns, 6½ inches diameter, 11 feet 6 inches long, free from all defects, and turned as per plan to be furnished.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

One hundred Store-room Lanterns, to be delivered at the Navigation Office of the New-York Navy-yard, in accordance with specifications, particulars of which can be learned at this office.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interests.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

GEORGE F. CUTTER, Pay Director, United States Navy.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE,
February 19, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until Monday, 24th inst., at 1 o'clock, at which time the same will be opened, at the Clerk's Office of the Board of Supervisors, for the furnishing of the stationery and printing for the Court of Common Pleas, Department of Finance, Court of Special Sessions, Commissioner of Jurors, and Supreme Court, as per requisitions to be seen at this office. Bids may be made for all or separate, and the Committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals. The bids must specify the amount per piece and gross.

By order of the Committee on Printing and Stationery.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR POSTAL CARDS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until THURSDAY, the 27th day of February, 1873, for furnishing United States Postal Cards, for and during a period of four years, commencing on the first day of May, 1873.

SIZE AND QUALITY OF CARD.

The cards will be three by five and one-eighth (3x5⅛) inches in size, made from "bond paper" stock, (cotton and linen mixed,) tub-sized, the fibre beaten out long, worked together in a solid sheet without pasting, and suitably calendered on both sides for printing and writing in ink or pencil. The card-board must weigh six (6) pounds per thousand (1,000) cards, and each card, at the option of the Postmaster-General must bear a water-mark from water-mark rolls to be furnished by the Government.

PRINTING, DIES, PLATES, &c.

The cards will be surface-printed on one side only, from hardened steel-plates made from a die the property of the Government. Two forms of plates for thirty-six (36) cards each will be furnished to the contractor, mounted to the height of ordinary printing-type on metal blocks, spaced accurately, to cut the size of the cards, ready for the press; said plates to be kept in repair and renewed at the cost of the contractor.

The Department reserves the right to cause the design, die, rolls, plates, color, and water-mark of the card to be changed whenever the public interest may be subserved thereby; and to require, when necessary, new designs, dies, rolls, plates, colors, and water-marks, equal in every respect to those supplied by the Government, to be furnished within a reasonable time, at the contractor's cost, subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General. And it is expressly understood that all dies, rolls, plates, and water-mark rolls, made or used at any time during the existence of the contract, shall be the absolute property of the United States, and shall be delivered in good working order to the Postmaster-General, or his authorized agent, whenever demanded.

NUMBER OF CARDS FIRST YEAR.

The estimated number of cards required for the first year is one hundred million, (100,000,000,) but the contractor must furnish all that may be called for without reference to this estimate, be the same more or less.

BUILDING, SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

The cards will be required to be manufactured in a fire-proof building, and in separate apartments, distinct from those in which any other work is done by the contractor; and when finished must be placed in a fire and burglar-proof safe or vault, to be specially provided for that purpose, and said apartments and safe or vault shall, at all times, be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department.

PACKING.

The cards must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, (25,) and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on the edges and corners with cotton or linen cloth glued on; each box to contain not less than five hundred cards; the boxes to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manilla paper, and sealed so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to Postmasters. When four thousand (4,000) or more cards are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, the pasteboard or straw boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron. Said cases and packages shall be addressed by the contractor under the direction of an agent of the Department. Wooden cases containing the cards, to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing.

DELIVERY.

At the time the contract takes effect the contractor shall have on hand, ready for delivery, not less than five million (5,000,000) cards, and shall, from and after that date, deliver with all reasonable dispatch, packed, addressed, and labeled as aforesaid, such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of Postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post-office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the Post-office in the city or town where the contractor does business; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General; the cost of delivery, as well as all expenses of packing, water-proofing, storing, addressing, and labeling, to be paid by the contractor.

The Department shall have the right to require of the contractor, at the expiration of the contract, or at any time during its existence, to furnish an extra quantity of cards not exceeding a supply for three (3) months.

INSPECTION — AGENT OF THE DEPARTMENT.

An agent of the Department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the cards, who shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes, and vaults where the cards are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same, and whose duty it will be to require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room at the place of manufacture, for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the United States.

The contractor, his employes, and agents shall conform to such regulations as the Department may from time to time adopt for the security of the Government.

REPORTS.

The contractor will be required to report weekly, under oath, the number of cards manufactured, (finished, unfinished, and spoiled,) the number issued during the week, and the number available for issue; all spoiled cards to be destroyed by the contractor in the presence of the agent of the Department.

BLANKS.

In addition, the contractor will be required to furnish labels, and direct the same for each package in accordance with the daily lists furnished by the agent of the Department; together with all other blanks required to be inclosed with the cards; also all blanks for daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly returns relating to the number of cards furnished, and stock on hand or in process of manufacture.

CONTRACT NOT ASSIGNABLE.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department cards inferior to the sample furnished to the bidder by the Department.

PAYMENTS.

Payments for cards actually issued and delivered will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.

AWARD—AGREEMENT—BONDS.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded, the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement, in writing, with the Postmaster-General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster-General, bonds, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) as a forfeiture, for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress, entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the General Appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 526,) approved Aug. 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States in any Court having jurisdiction thereof.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide that, if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster-General shall have the right to require a new bond, with additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish, to the acceptance of the Postmaster-General, within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

EXTENSION.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster-General, and the contract prices and all conditions herein set forth shall govern in such extended contract.

SPECIMENS AND FORMS OF BID.

Specimens of the printed card and card-board, (without the water-mark, which is not yet completed,) together with blank forms for bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

GUARANTEE—PROPOSALS.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand cards, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the Department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Postal Cards," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW WINTER LINE BY STEAMBOATS AND RAILROAD,

To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and all the towns along the CONNECTICUT VALLEY, connecting at Saybrook, with the new Valley Railroad. The steamers consist of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE; one of which leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

The cars of the Valley road run alongside of the boats at Saybrook.

Passengers are not subjected to the annoyance and danger of getting to and from 42d-st., nor to expensive hack-hire, or a LONG WALK, to reach the cars at Saybrook.

The boats and cars on this route are first-class. PASSENGERS and FREIGHT taken as low AS BY ANY OTHER LINE WHAT EVER.

WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers EMPIRE STATE and OLD COLONY, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-street, daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M. Tickets sold to principal points in New-England, the White Mountains, and Provinces.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains north and east at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., STEAM MARBLE-works, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head stones, of superior workmanship, at very low prices.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ARMY WAGONS, FARM CARTS, BLANKETS, tents, McClellan saddles, mule-collars, harness, canvass, rubber, water-proof wagon and horse covers. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTHING, &c., &c., manufactured extensively by C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LELAND'S
STURTEVANT HOUSE.
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

NO. 207 WEST 43D-ST.—PLEASANT parlor with bedroom connecting, on second floor, to let with board; also, other rooms, location desirable; convenient to four lines of cars; references required.

NO. 565 7TH-AV.—BOARD, WITH OR without rooms, $5 50 to $7 per week; meals at all hours; table board, $4; newly and completely furnished throughout; first-class table; families supplied.

A NICE LITTLE GROUND FLOOR, plainly furnished, front or back parlor, either or both; rent very low. No. 62 West 33d-st., near Broadway.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Second floor and single rooms, elegantly furnished; private table if desired. Apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

AT NO. 60 WEST 14TH-ST.—TWO pleasant front rooms connecting, without board, for gentlemen only; no moving in May.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN have rooms and board in a private family at No. 58 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; reference.

NO. 119 EAST 17TH-ST.—ROOMS, with board, private table, if desired; house newly and handsomely furnished, and strictly first-class.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—SMALL BEDROOM AND SITTING-ROOM, without board, between 4th and 6th avs., in the neighborhood of 23d-st., for one gentleman. Answer to J. A. F., Box No. 3,851 New-York Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL.—SUMMER resort; unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, billiards, &c.; climate most healthy: tropical fevers and ague unknown; water cure removed. Send stamp for circular. IRAD FULLER, Sup't, Northampton, Mass. C. BANTA, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.
School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 25. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y., for both sexes; 167 furnished rooms; twenty instructors; term opens March 17. ALONZO FLACK, President.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY, NORTHFIELD, Vt.—A Military College, established 1834. Preparatory Department. Thorough classical, scientific, and military instruction. Address Prof. CHAS. DOLE.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE.—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys, South Amboy, N. J.; terms, $200 to $250 per year. J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL, NO. 136 WEST 41ST-st., with primary and limited number. Large experience and highest references.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bordentown, N. J.—For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

MISS PERINE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 106 East 38th-st., between Park and Lexington avs.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J. REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session opens Feb. 17. Geo. C. Smith, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE, graduate of Tilden Seminary, Lebanon, N. H., desires a few scholars in the English branches. Giving instruction at residences preferred. Terms moderate. Address PENFIELD, Post-office Box No. 2,307.

TEACHERS WANTING SCHOOLS should send for MUTUAL PLAN for reporting vacancies and introducing teachers throughout the country. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway, New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE of New-York, Kings County.—ABRAHAM C. QUACKENBUSH, plaintiff, against CARLOS EDGERTSON and Mrs. EDGERTSON, his wife, (whose first name is unknown to plaintiff,) Benjamin G. Bloss, Agnes S. McCord, wife of William J. McCord, and the said William J. McCord, her husband, John C. Goodridge, Jr., —— Stevens and —— Baker, (composing the firm of Stevens & Baker,) Robert A. Bryant, Noah Wheaton, and —— Taylor, (tenant.)—Summons for relief—Complaint not served.—To the defendants, Carlos Edgertson and Mrs. Edgertson, his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at his office in the Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 3, 1873.

MARKS & POUCHER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, on the 4th day of January, 1873.

MARKS & POUCHER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

ja17-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-York.—STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against ELLIOT WALKER AND LAVINIA WALKER, his wife, sometimes called Levina Walker, otherwise known as Lavania Walker, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Com. not ser.—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 31 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 22, 1872.

FLANAGAN, BRIGHT & MARTINE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 10th day of January, 1873, at his office in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York.—New-York, Jan. 21, 1873.

FLANAGAN, BRIGHT & MARTINE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

ja24-law6wF

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York, plaintiffs, against WALTER JONES and Barbara H., his wife, James Morgan and Janet S., his wife, Hollis L. Powers, Henry A. Robbins, Daniel F. Appleton, Thomas L. Parker, Jr., Nathan H. Sabin, and William H. Lindsay, defendants.—Trial to be had in the County of New-York.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, 31st August, 1872.

BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 31st August, 1872.

BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

ja17-law6wF

PERSONAL.

J. G. MOODY WILL RETURN HOME at once. All will be forgiven. No one knows but your uncle. W. H. R.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MR. JAMES E. HAYES..Sole Lessee and Director.
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 17,
and
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Reappearance of
MR. GEO. L. FOX
and revival of his Comic Trick Pantomine of
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
with new Scenery, Music, Costumes, and Tricks.

G. L. FOX........as........Clown
C. K. FOX........as........Pantaloon
C. W. RAVEL........Harlequin
Miss FANNY BEANE........Columbine

A brilliant array of speciality artists.

First appearance of Prof. NELSON and SONS in their classic gymnastic performances.

First time of the RUSSIAN QUARTETTE, late of the Grand Russian Opera Troupe. First appearance of ALICE and ADA MOLTENO, Solo Harpists and Violinists, from London. Reappearance of the wonderful MARTENS FAMILY. VENUS AND ADONIS, the charming infant Velocipedists. Signor CASSELLI, Wire Walker. KYNOCK and SMITH, Skaters. The entire troupe of BEDOUIN ARABS, ten in number. Master THOMAS CASSELLI, Vocalist, and a large and complete corps of Pantomimists.

Those favorite Gymnasts, the WILSON BROTHERS, are engaged, and will shortly appear.

Scale of prices—Family Circle, 50c.; Dress-circle and Parquet, $1; Orchestra and Balcony, $1 50; Private Boxes, $5, $8, and $10 each.

FAMILY MATINEES ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

Scale of prices to Matinée—Family Circle, 50c.; Dress-circle and Parquet, 75c.; children under twelve years, 50c.; all reserved seats, $1. Boxes as usual.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
G. L. FOX and his HUMPTY DUMPTY, at the GRAND FAMILY MATINEE on WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, SATURDAY, Feb. 22.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MAX MARETZEK........Sole Manager
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
SEASON OF TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY.
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT
of
PAULINE LUCCA.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The public and the subscribers are respectfully informed that, owing to necessary preparations and rehearsals, the Opera season of twelve nights will not begin until

FRIDAY, the 28th inst., when
Mme. PAULINE LUCCA

will make her re-entrée in one of her favorite characters.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE BOX OFFICE UNTIL SATURDAY, THE 22D INST.

The regular sale of tickets, for single nights, will begin on MONDAY, the 24th, and continue until the OPENING NIGHT, on FRIDAY, the 28th, at the usual ticket offices.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, TWELFTH WEEK.
LEO AND LOTOS. LEO AND LOTOS.
THE MAGNIFICENT BALLET SPECTACLE,
with all its beauties and novelties,
SURPASSING IN COMPLETENESS ANY SPECTACLE EVER SEEN IN THE WORLD.
Georgeous scenery and dresses.
Americus, Davies, Siegrist Family, Trained Dogs.
Grand holiday matinée, Saturday, Feb. 22.

BELLEW'S LAST READING IN NEW-YORK.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

Mr. BELLEW will give his final reading in New-York at Steinway Hall, Feb. 21, with this popular and brilliant

PROGRAMME.

HORATIUS........Macaulay
THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS........Hood
MACBETH. Act V., scenes 1, 2, 3, and 4.
DO THE BOYS HALL. (Mr. and Mrs. Squeers and Smike.)
DEATH OF MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS........Bell
LOST AND FOUND........Hamilton Aide
TUGGS AT RAMSGATE........Dickens
FONTENOY........Thos. Davies

, Tickets at Schirmer's and at Steinway Hall.

SEVENTH REGIMENT PROMENADE CONCERTS.

The Fourth Concert of the Series will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, at 8 o'clock, at the Regimental Armory. Tickets can be obtained from the following parties, viz.:

Mr. C. B. Bostwick, Nos. 169 and 171 Broadway.
Messrs. A. Rumrill & Co., No. 273 Broadway.
Messrs. Wm. A. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway, and No. 39 Union-square.
Messrs. Wm. Hall & Son, No. 751 Broadway.
Mr. John R. Andrews, with Messrs. Tiffany & Co.
Messrs. Covell, Gray & Co., No. 1,184 Broadway, and from the First Sergeants of the different companies.

No tickets will be sold at the door.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST. AND 4TH-AV.—SEVENTH POPULAR MATINEE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock.

Miss BORIS........Soprano.
Mr. STODDARD........Baritone.
ALFRED H. PEARCE........Pianist.
ANTONIO L. MORA....Organist and Director.

Admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra. For sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Gurley's book-store, 23d-st. and 4th-av.

March 1, New-York's favorite reader, Mr. George Vandenhoff. Seats can now be secured.

"CHARITY."

AN AMATEUR DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT will be given at the UNION-SQUARE THEATRE, on MONDAY, Feb. 24, inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., in aid of

ST. BARNABAS HOME.

GRAND CONCERT,
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL,
by the
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 22, 1873.

Tickets may be obtained at the Conservatory, No. 5 East 14th-st., next to Delmonico's; also at Steinway & Sons', and at the door on the evening of the concert.

Y. M. C. A.
LECTURE COURSE.
Hon. DANIEL DOUGHERTY,
of Philadelphia,
Will Lecture on
ORATORS AND ORATORY,
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 21.
Tickets 50 cents each, at door.

THE LADIES OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY will hold a BAZAAR AND FESTIVAL in the chapel of the Church of the Holy Trinity, 42d-st., between Madison-av. and the Grand Central Depot, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, Feb. 19, 20, and 21, from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. The proceeds will be appropriated to the furnishing of the new church edifice.

TRENOR'S RECEPTION DANSANTE
Adelphi Hall, 52d-st., Broadway, and 7th-av.
FRIDAY EVENING, 21st inst., at 8.
Former pupils, their friends, and families of respectability can attend without tickets.

TICKETS FOR THE GREAT ANNUAL National Concert of the American Musical Fund Society, which is to take place in Steinway Hall on SATURDAY EVENING, March 1, are now ready, and to be had at all the principal music-stores.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. B. MELville's coral and gold jewelry-store, diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., &c., taken on storage, and money advanced if required. No. 1,191 Broadway, near 28th-st.

MEETINGS.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The annual celebration of Washington's birthday by the students of the Cooper Union, will take place in the great hall of the Union
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, 1873,
at 8 o'clock.
Tickets gratis at the office of the Cooper Union.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD CLUB HOLDS its regular meeting south-east corner 7th-av. and 34th-st. THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 21, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be brought up.

WILLIAM S. MURRAY, President.
GEORGE A. MILLER, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IN CHANCERY IN ENGLAND.—HEIR at law, next of kin.—HENRY SCARTH, GEORGE HEATH.—Pursuant to a decree in the High Court of Chancery in England, made in a cause, Dancer against Her Majesty's Attorney-General, the persons claiming to be heir or heiress at law or next of kin of Henry Scarth, late of Barnes, in the County of Surry, Esquire, who died on the 16th of December, 1870, are to come in and prove their claims, as hereinafter mentioned. From the proceedings taken in the cause it appears that George Heath (son of Robert and Letitia Heath) would, if living on the 16th December 1870, have been the heir at law and one of the next of kin of the said Henry Scarth; or, if the said George Heath died before such 16th December, 1870, then his lineal heir or heiress at law would be the heir or heiress at law of the said Henry Scarth. The said George Heath emigrated to Jamaica in or about 1812, and was, in 1822, at Charleston, in South Carolina, and engaged as a sailor in the packet trade between Charleston and Baltimore. The said George Heath, if living on the said 16th December, 1870, or if dead his lineal heir or heiress at law, is or are, by his or their solicitor, on or before the 1st day of April next, to come in and prove his or their claims to be such heir or heiress at law and next of kin of the said Henry Scarth, at the chambers of his Honor the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Richard Malins, at No. 3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, or, in default thereof, he or they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree. Tuesday, the 15th day of April next, at 12 at noon, at the said chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.—Dated this 14th day of January, 1873.

ALFRED RAWLINSON, Chief Clerk.
FRANCIS ROBINSON, No. 36 Jermyn-st., Saint James', Solicitor for the above-named, plaintiff.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of CHARLES DORTIC, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

CHAS. DORTIC,
ELSDEN A. MORRIS.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of MORRIS & BUCHAN, and will continue the business of the late firm of CHARLES DORTIC at No. 90 Water-st.

ELSDEN A. MORRIS,
JAMES BUCHAN, JR.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1873.

WOODRUFF & HOUSTON HAS THIS day withdrawn all interest in the New-York Jute Works, situated at No. 530 Water-st.

FEB. 18, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY....Sole Lessee and Manager
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS!!!
Will be presented
EVERY NIGHT

The new and totally original, strikingly picturesque, and absorbingly interesting kaleidoscopic drama, by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, being particularly comic from beginning to end, called

ROUGHING IT!!!

Characters by Mr. John Brougham, Mrs. John Wood, Mr. J. K. Mortimer, Mr. Owen Fawcet, &c.

ACT I.
SCENE I.—A Villa in the grand Drive or Boulevard.
ACT II.
SCENE I.—No. 1 City Hall-place.
SCENE II.—Room No. 490 at the Metropolitan Hotel.
SCENE III.—The Comedienne's Parlors at the "Metropolitan."
SCENE IV.—Castle Garden.
SCENE V.—Interior of the Grand Union Depot, and departure of the Pacific Express Train.
ACT III.
SCENE I.—The Red Dog Tavern at Simpson's Bar.
SCENE II.—On the borders of civilization.
SCENE III.—At the foot of the Rocky Mountains. An Indian Camping-ground by Starlight.
ACT IV.
SCENE I.—Interior of a Chinese Opium Den.
SCENES II., III., IV., and V.—An elaborate Transformation, or Dissolving Vision of the Four Seasons.
AN OPIUM SMOKER'S DREAM!!

FIRST MATINEE
OF
ROUGHING IT,
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

*** WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY!!! ***
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, Feb. 22,
SPECIAL MATINEE AT 1½ O'CLOCK,
of
ROUGHING IT.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

(Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway. Begins at 8.)
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY....Sole Lessee and Manager.

ALIXE!!!
THE GREAT EMOTIONAL SENSATION!
ALIXE!!!

, Fifth ALIXE MATINEE TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) at 1½ o'clock. Mr. DALY begs to announce that owing to the continued demand for places to witness ALIXE, which has been unanimously praised by the Press and public as embodying

The Perfection of Dramatic Representation!

All novelties and changes of programme will be POSTPONED for the PRESENT, and ALIXE will be acted every evening, including Saturdays.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

SPECIAL ALIXE MATINEE
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 1½.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
ALIXE!

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

FLORENCE.
Proprietor and Manager........Mr. Edwin Booth.
THIRD WEEK. LAST NIGHTS,
Of the Popular Comedian,
Mr. W. J. FLORENCE, as BOB BRIERLY,
In THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
Mr. FLORENCE will appear as BOB BRIERLY at the MATINEE on SATURDAY at 2.

"I have heard
That guilty creatures sitting at a play
Have, by the very cunning of the scene,
Been struck so to the soul, that presently
They have proclaimed their malefactions."
—*Hamlet, Act II.*

The London *Times*, in speaking of this great Moral Drama, mentions a fact to which the provincial Press of Great Britain and Ireland has given confirmation: "A clerk who had absconded from Liverpool with £2,500, the property of his employers, and after visiting many places, arrived at Birmingham about 5 o'clock, and after taking some refreshments went to the theatre to while away an hour. As it happened, the piece which was being performed on the occasion of his visit was the "Ticket-of-leave Man," and the guilty man seems to have drawn a moral from the representation, for, when the scene in which the interview between Hawkshaw, the detective, and the "Ticket-of-leave Man" took place, Parker, the clerk, became so affected that he went out of the theatre, got three envelopes, and sent £1,500 back to his employers."

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. Lester Wallack.
Mr. SOTHERN AS
DAVID GARRICK.

It is respectfully announced that, although additional accommodation has been provided to meet the demand for seats,

EARLY APPLICATION

is strongly recommended—the stalls and dress-circle places being rapidly disposed of two weeks in advance.

The performances of Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Polk, Mr. Browne, Mr. Holland, Mr. Edwin, Mr. Leonard, Miss Katherine Rogers, Mme. Ponisi, and Mrs. John Sefton have also received from the

PRESS AND PUBLIC
the most unqualified expressions of approval.
DAVID GARRICK
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY
MATINEE
until further notice.

Box-book open one month in advance.
Carriage may be ordered at 10¾.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. Saturday Matinée at 1½.
FOURTH WEEK AND
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
of the most wonderful play of the year,
ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

HOUSE CROWDED EVERY NIGHT. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1½. | Characters by Messrs. Mark Smith, F. F. Mackay, W. B. Laurens, George Parkes, H. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, W. Stuart, and Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mary Griswold, and Miss Imogene Fowler.

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IMMENSE SUCCESS OF MOSE.

EVENING, AT 8. F. S. CHANFRAU AS MOSE AND TOODLES. | AFTERNOON, AT 2, The popular actor, Mr. J. L. LITTLE, IN SAVED FROM THE WRECK.

SATURDAY, Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday,
Three Performances in the Lecture-room.
Morning, at 11. Afternoon, at 2. Evening, at 8.
MONDAY, Feb. 24, OLIVER DOUD BYRON in his specialty, ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

BOWERY THEATRE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, 1873,
FAREWELL BENEFIT of Mr. O. B. COLLINS.
DUTCHMAN'S TROUBLES,
PAUL CLIFFORD,
CAPTAIN KYD.
MONDAY, Feb. 17.—Mr. CHAS. ABBOTT and his pantomime.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

St. James' Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, and BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.

23D-ST.
Every Evening at 8. Saturday Matinée at 2.
Great success of the new Burlesque.
BRUT-US. BRUT-US. BRUT-US.
Characters by Dan Bryant and Company.

LECTURES.

LECTURE
BY
DE CORDOVA,

in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, 12th-st., near 6th-av., FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Our New Clergyman.* Tickets, 50 cents.

ORIGIN OF LIFE!
NATURAL EVOLUTION!
ANTI-DARWINIAN!

Dr. I. JARVIS' second lecture of the course, FRIDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M., in Hall No. 24 Cooper Institute. The lecture of *The Demonstration of the Mode and Means of Evolution.* Entrance free. Fees optional.

DR. T. S. LAMBERT

Will lecture before the LIBERAL CLUB, TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock, on *The Elevating Tendencies of True Physiology; The Capabilities of Brain—What it Can Do—What it Cannot Do.*

DANCING.

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CLASSES FOR DANCING,
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TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Lyric Hall, 6th-av., Reservoir-square.
Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any particular dance.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER FOR FEBRUARY!

Horace Waters & Son, 481 Broadway,

Will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH. New seven-octave PIANOS, modern improvements, for $250 and $275, cash. THE WATERS' CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Prices at bargains, for cash. Monthly installments received, running from one to three years. New and second-hand instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Illustrated Catalogues mailed.

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BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE.
NEW ROSE-WOOD PIANOS, $250, $275, $300.
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SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 188 4th-av.)

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale one of eighteen stops, two rows of keys, pedal bass; one of twelve stops, pedal bass; one of eight stops, do.; one second-hand, six stops, on liberal terms.

THE UNION PACIFIC.

Report of the Wilson Special Committee—A Suit in Equity Against Credit Mobilier Stockholders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Hon. Jeremiah M. Wilson this afternoon made a report in part relative to the affairs of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Credit Mobilier, and other matters specified in the resolution of the House.

THE OBJECT IN BUILDING THE ROAD.

The report enters elaborately into the history of the Union Pacific Railroad, and shows that the act incorporating it was not passed to further the personal interests of the corporators, nor for the advancement of commercial interests, nor for the convenience of the great public alone, but, in addition to these, the interests, present and future, of the Government as such, were to be subserved. The committee also gave a history of the Credit Mobilier in connection with the Union Pacific Railroad, based on the testimony already made public.

PROFITS OF THE CONTRACTING COMPANY.

In speaking of the Hoxie contract, the committee say the interests of the Union Pacific Railroad Company were utterly disregarded. The committee do not doubt that it was deliberately done. They draw the conclusion, speaking in round numbers, from the facts ascertained, that the cost of the road was $50,000,000, which was wholly reimbursed from the proceeds of the Government bonds and first mortgage bonds, and that from the stock, the income bonds, and land grant bonds, the builders received in cash value at least $23,000,000 as profit, being a percentage of about forty-eight per cent. on the entire cost of the road.

ILLEGAL ACTS OF THE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The committee show the different amounts received by various parties, and say: "If it was impossible to build the road according to the act of Congress, they had no right to build it. They could easily have represented their difficulty to Congress, which has dealt generously with them from the beginning. It may be that all existing stockholders shared these profits, so that what was, in form a contract, was in substance a dividend. But nothing is better settled than that a railroad corporation has no right, either as against creditors or a minority of its stockholders, to distribute any portion of its capital as dividends, and that a court of equity will interfere to prevent it. There can be still less justification for using the proceeds of money borrowed either of the Government or on the first mortgage bonds, for the purpose of a dividend. The committee do not conceive it to be their duty to express or to form an opinion as to the degree of moral blame that attaches to the persons engaged in the transactions, except so far as may rightfully affect the exercise of the discretion of Congress in dealing with their franchise. Congress cannot accept the general intentions of persons combined as an excuse for a deliberate violation of its laws, if it expects them to be obeyed or respected hereafter.

INNOCENT HOLDERS OF CREDIT MOBILIER.

But we do not, the committee say, like to close our narrative of this case and pronounce judgment upon these illegal transactions without observing that there are many persons connected with the Credit Mobilier who held their stock openly and without concealment from the beginning, and who seem to have had no share in its management, and no knowledge of the wrongful use of its stock or the funds of the railroad. Some of these persons are of eminent character, holding high public positions, and it is difficult to believe that they had any consciousness that they were doing wrong, or saw the state of proceedings in the light in which the committee now state it.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE COMMITTEE.

After further remarks the committee say the division of the substance of the corporation has so weakened it as to make its control by capitalists and powerful railroad corporations, in the manner above described, easy. It is now helpless and dependent. In making the investigation, the committee say they have labored under great disadvantages. The books containing the records of these transactions are voluminous and complicated. The estimates of engineers, made before the letting of the various contracts, cannot be found. The presence as a witness of Gen. Granville M. Dodge, the chief engineer, under whose supervision the principal part of the work was done, could not be procured, although diligent efforts were made to that end. Mr. John J. Cisco, who was Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, was unable to attend, by reason of illness. Gov. John A. Dix, who was President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, could not be present, by reason of his executive duties as Governor of the State of New-York. Many of the incidents in these transactions have not been investigated as thoroughly as was desired, for want of time. It is proper to state that nothing has been disclosed in the evidence indicating any misappropriations of the moneys of the company by the present management of the Union Pacific Railroad.

GROUND FOR FORFEITURE OF FRANCHISES.

The committee think the facts shown would furnish ground for judgment of forfeiture of all the franchises of the corporation, but it would be harsh and unjust to forfeit the rights of the present stockholders, a large majority of whom have bought this stock in good faith in the market, for the wrong-doing of their predecessors. The report concludes as follows:

"We have the case of a corporation which is a trustee in the management of persons who have divided the trust funds among themselves; who have promised to pay for its capital stock in cash, which promise they have not kept, and on which they are still liable, and which the corporation neglects to enforce; and who have made contracts with themselves in reference to the trust fund, the profits on which contracts they ought, in equity, to account for to the trust fund. Upon the most simple principle of equity a suit can be maintained by any cestui que trust to compel the collection of these assets, and that the trustee shall hold them hereafter as part of the trust property. It will be no answer to this statement to say, that the ultimate security of the United States has not been impaired. This is far from being true, and, in fact, if it were true, the United States have a right to have the security which they stipulated for, even if it be more than is necessary. If we are wrong in this opinion, there is no remedy except by resorting to the extreme power of repealing the act. Those questions are judicial questions. As we have said, we propose a simple method of raising and determining them in one suit; of securing, so far as we can, the administration of the fund according to the law in future.

BONDS ILLEGALLY PROCURED.

The committee then find that there are persons connected with the Credit Mobilier holding such bonds as are contemplated by the order of the House. They are not holders of the same in good faith and for value, but did procure the same illegally. We do not recommend that the United States refuse to pay these bonds or their interest without first ascertaining the facts. We think that so many persons hold the first mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad in good faith and for value that the said mortgage ought not to be set aside. We report the facts as to the character of the organization known as the Credit Mobilier.

The committee then refer to the testimony taken before the Poland Committee, and submit the accompanying bill and recommend its passage.

The report is signed by Messrs. J. M. Wilson, Samuel Shellabarger, George F. Hoar, (Republicans,) and H. W. Slocum, (Democrat.) Thomas Swann (Democrat) submitted a minority report concurring in the facts presented in the report, so far as the same could be ascertained, and objecting to the adoption of the report as incomplete, until some recommendation is embodied in reference to members of Congress who have had transactions with Hon. Oakes Ames.

THE BILL.

The following is the bill reported by the committee:

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to aid the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," and to secure the interests of the United States and of the people in the Union Pacific Railroad.

SECTION 1. The Attorney-General shall cause a suit in equity to be instituted in the name of the United States against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and against all persons who may in their own names, or through any agents, have subscribed for or received capital stock in said road, which stock has not been paid for in full in money, or who may have received as dividends or otherwise, portions of the capital stock of said road, or the proceeds or avails thereof, or other property of said road unlawfully and contrary to equity, or who may have received as profits or proceeds of contracts for construction or equipments of said road, or other contract therewith, money or other property which ought, in equity, to belong to such railroad corporation, or who may, under pretense of having complied with the acts to which this is an addition, have wrongfully and unlawfully received from the United States bonds, moneys, or lands which ought in equity to be accounted for and paid to the said railroad company or the United States, and to compel payment for said stock, and the collection and payment of such moneys and the restoration of such property, or its value, either to said railroad corporation or to the United States, whichever shall in equity be held entitled thereto.

SEC. 2. Said suit may be brought in the Circuit Court in any circuit, and all said parties may be made defendants in one suit; and decrees may be entered and enforced against any one or more parties defendant, without awaiting the final determination of the case against the other parties. The court, when said cause is pending, may make such order and decrees, and issue such process, as it shall deem necessary to bring in new parties, or the representatives of parties deceased, or to carry into effect the purposes of this act. On filing the bill, writs of capias and attachment may be issued by said court against any parties defendants, which writs shall run into any district, and shall be served, as other like process, by the marshal of such district, on which property, real or personal, may be attached to abide the event of the suit, as like property may be attached on a writ issuing from the Circuit Court in such district.

SEC. 3. The books, records, correspondence, and all other documents of the Union Pacific Railroad Company shall, at all times, be open to inspection by the Secretary of the Treasury or such person as he may delegate for that purpose.

SEC. 4. The laws of the United States providing for proceedings in bankruptcy shall not be held to apply to said corporation.

SEC. 5. No dividend shall hereafter be made by said company but from the actual net earnings thereof, and no new stock shall be issued, or mortgages or pledges made on the property or future earnings of the company, without leave of Congress, except for the purpose of funding and securing the debt now existing, or the renewals thereof.

SEC. 6. No director or officer of said road shall hereafter be interested directly or indirectly in any contract therewith, except for his lawful compensation as said officer.

SEC. 7. Any director or officer who shall pay, or declare, or aid in paying any dividend or creating any mortgage or pledge prohibited by this act shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding two years, and by fine not exceeding $5,000.

THE RING CIVIL SUITS.

Their Present Standing Before the Courts—A Review of Past Proceedings.

As time passes the civil suits against William M. Tweed are becoming somewhat involved. Their standing before the courts consequently is not apt to be satisfactorily understood by the mass of readers from the occasional reports of the proceedings had before one Judge and another.

Yesterday a TIMES representative obtained from counsel the facts mentioned in the following brief history of the cases now pending: In October, 1871, Messrs. Tilden, Peckham, and O'Conor commenced a suit against Tweed, Ingersoll, Garvey, and Woodward, in the name of the people of the State of New-York, for the recovery of $6,000,000, in the Supreme Court, the venue being laid in Albany County. To that suit Tweed, the only one then arrested, interposed a demurrer, relying chiefly on the ground that, admitting the facts alleged in the complaint, the County was the only proper party to recover the amount stolen from it. That demurrer was argued at Special Term, before Judge Hogeboom, and overruled by him. From his decision an appeal was taken to an (extraordinary) General Term of the Supreme Court, where the order was sustained, and the defendant Tweed directed to answer. Meanwhile Ingersoll was arrested, and he moved by counsel to strike out certain portions of the complaint in which collusion was charged between defendants and City officials. On his motion the fourth, fifth, and sixth articles of the complaint were stricken out, and to the changed complaint Tweed put in a new answer. The case was then sent to New York County for trial as against Tweed, he being a public officer. It is now on the Circuit Calendar for trial. Ingersoll next demurred to the complaint, and his demurrer is now on the Calendar of the Special Term of this County for argument. It will be remembered that this suit against Tweed, commenced originally at Albany, was called on before Judge Barrett a few days ago. It was then continued over to await the result of the argument on Ingersoll's demurrer. While the proceedings mentioned were pending at Albany, Mr. O'Gorman, then Corporation Counsel, commenced a suit on the part of the Board of Supervisors for the recovery of the same moneys claimed in the Albany suit. It is believed that this suit was brought at Mayor Hall's suggestion, and it was generally suspected at the time to have been in the interest of the defendants, and intended as an aid to them in the ground taken on their demurrer. It is certain that it had been gotten up so hastily that when first brought before the Court the complaint was incomplete. The defendants demurred to this suit also, and Judge Barrett, on written arguments which were submitted to him, overruled this demurrer, holding that the right of action was vested in the Supervisors of New-York County. He does not appear to have said, however, that the State could not maintain its action. Neither did the Supreme Court, General Term, of Albany County, decide whether two concurrent actions can be maintained, the question not being then involved in the proceedings before them. An appeal was next taken from this decision of Judge Barrett to the Supreme Court, General Term, of this department, and his order was affirmed by that tribunal. No further appeal can be taken under the code until after the entry of judgment. The first thing that remains, therefore, is the hearing on Ingersoll's demurrer, and if that is overruled, a trial of the suit originally commenced at Albany, will follow. There is then left the final appeal to the Court of Appeals, before the City, in case it succeeds, will receive back its stolen treasure.

A GOOD ARREST.

Six Thousand Dollars' Worth of Stolen Goods Recovered—An Alleged Receiver Under Arrest.

Herman Goodstein, the proprietor of a loan-office at No. 711 Broadway, and residing at No. 140 East One Hundred and Eleventh-street, was arrested on Wednesday last, by Capt. Williams, of the Twenty-first Precinct Police, on a charge of receiving stolen goods, and is still detained at the East Thirty-fifth-street Police Station, awaiting examination. It appears that on Tuesday, an officer of Capt. Williams' command reported that certain suspicious men had been seen in the vicinity of a vacant store on First-avenue, near Thirty-fourth-street, which had been recently occupied by a cigar dealer. Capt. Williams next learned that on Tuesday morning a man had arrived at the store with a cart and two empty dry-goods boxes, and during the same afternoon these boxes, apparently full, had been taken away again. The Captain entered the store and found ten large-sized feed-bags, a powerful "jimmy," and a piece of black silk velvet, which had doubtless been overlooked in the hurry of removal. Becoming convinced that he had discovered the trail of some burglars, Capt. Williams continued the search, and soon ascertained that a man had purchased two empty cases at the dry-goods store of Mr. Donohoe, No. 480 Third-avenue, and then employed a cartman to take them to the unoccupied store in First-avenue. The cartman was next found, and from him it was learned that he had been also employed by the same man to convey the cases, when filled, to a storage establishment at Third-avenue and Forty-eighth-street. This place was visited, when the cases were found there. The proprietor of this establishment stated that they had been placed on storage there, to be called for in a week. The cases, on being opened at the Station-house, were found to contain sixty-seven pieces of black silk velvet of the same description as the piece found in the vacant store. These goods are valued at $4,000. An accurate description of the man who had employed the cartman having been obtained, Capt. Williams discovered that he lived at No. 140 East One Hundred and Eleventh-street, so, on Tuesday night, the house was placed under surveillance, but he did not appear until 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning, having remained absent from his home all night. Goodstein was arrested and fully identified by the man who sold him the empty cases, and by the cartman. He was arraigned before Superintendent Kelso, and subsequently taken before Justice Bixby, at the Fifty-seventh-street Police Court, who remanded him to await further developments. In the meantime search was made for the owner of the goods in the hands of the police, and they were identified by Mr. Richard Richards, importer of silks and velvets at No. 456 Broadway, as a portion of a large quantity stolen from his establishment. It appears that the store of Mr. Richards was visited by burglars on Monday night last, and robbed of black silks and velvets to the amount of $8,000. It is believed that the burglars who robbed the store of Mr. Richards, which is located on the second floor of the building, secreted themselves in the place before it was closed for the night, and then forced open the door leading to the store from the hallway. The goods were packed in feed-bags and taken to the roof of the building, when they were lowered to the yard of a building in Grand-street, and carried through the hallway into the street, placed in a wagon in waiting to receive them, and driven off. No clue to the rest of the goods stolen has yet been obtained, but Capt. Williams has information which may lead to the discovery and arrest of the burglars. Goodstein when arrested did not deny having purchased the goods in the cases, but said that he did not know what the boxes contained. Yesterday the residence of Goodstein was searched, and Capt. Williams found there a large quantity ladies silk dresses, velvet cloaks, furs, three new broché shawls, five new silk umbrellas, and a variety of other articles, valued in all at $2,000, which are believed to be the proceeds of house robberies, and for which owners are wanted. An examination in the case of Goodstein will take place at 3 o'clock this afternoon before Justice Bixby.

Conference of the Unitarian Council.

The Conference of the Unitarian Council reassembled yesterday at the Church of the Savior, Pierrepont-street, Brooklyn. Mr. John Kneeland, of Boston, opened the discussion of the day on the subject of Sunday-school management. The literature supplied to pupils, the proper training of teachers, and the introduction of a more systematic course of scriptural education were discussed. Dr. James Freeland Clarke, in supporting Mr. Kneeland's views, advocated the adoption of the works of Rev. Jacob Abbott for use in Sunday-schools. Rev. Dr. Powers, Rev. Russell N. Bellows, and Rev. Mr. Chute took part in the discussion. Rev. Mr. Shippen spoke on the missionary work of the propagandists of Unitarianism, which, he said, was destined to take the place of heathenism in Japan. A committee was then appointed to consider and report on the question of Sunday-school education, after which the conference adjourned *sine die*.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK.

Thirty-third Annual Commencement of the Medical Department—The Graduates.

The thirty-third annual commencement of the Medical Department of the University of New-York was held last evening at Association Hall. The hall was crowded by representatives of the profession and the élite of the City. The exercises were introduced by reading of the Scriptures by the Chancellor, Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., followed by prayer by Rev. Dr. M. S. Hutton.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine was then conferred upon the following members of the

GRADUATING CLASS.

T. M. A'Heron, Conn.; R. E. Alvarado, Costa Rica; G. M. Arnold, Ala.; C. E. Beebe, N. Y.; A. M. Bell, Conn.; C. S. Bradley, N. Y.; D. G. Brockway, Vt.; R. P. Brown, N. Y.; J. M. Bruner, Ill.; A. E. Burdick, W. B. Buttles, Jr., G. W. Chambers, N. Y.; T. E. Chase, N. S.; T. E. Cone, J. Creamer, N. Y.; A. M. Dam, Me.; Benjamin Edson, M. D. Ellison, N. Y.; E. L. Farr, N.H.; F. H. Flevel, N.Y.; A. C. Fox, N.C.; J. B. Gilbert, N. Y.; S. F. Granger, Conn.; J. P. Grangent, J. H. Gunning, N.Y.; C. E. Hall, N.H.; J. C. Hannon, N.Y.; C. O. Hawkins, N. Y.; J. A. Hill, Va.; C. A. Hopper, N. Y.; E. E. Josselyn, Mass.; J. A. Huling, Texas; E. F. Kelley, N. Y.; W. H. Kinsbrew, Ga.; J. N. Ketcherside, Tenn.; L. Kohnle, S. J. Lahey, E. McDougal, H. C. McLean, R. B. Mead, N. Y.; C. Milne, Minn.; T. Miller, N. J.; R. A. Murray, N. Y.; C. N. Nutt, Ind.; E. B. Pardee, N. Y.; A. H. Patterson, N. J.; A. M. Perrin, N. S.; C. S. Plumb, N. Y.; M. N. Robinson, N. J.; L. E. Rockwell, C. T. Rodgers, A. C. Rogers, N. Y.; S. E. Shelton, Va.; F. B. Smith, Conn.; L. S. Smith, Mass.; E. C. Spitzka, Wm. Stoddart, T. A. Van Duzer, E. B. Wakefield, E. Waitzfelder, N. Y.; Geo. Walton, N. C.; H. M. Weeks, N. J.; G. H. West, N. C.; H. F. Williams, Mass.; H. R. Wilson, Mich.; C. E. Woodbury, N. H.; G. M. Woodcock, N. Y.; D. Young, Canada; O. Zeilhoefer, N. Y.

The following prizes were then awarded: The Budd Prize, a case of obstetrical instruments, valued at $100, for proficiency in obstetrics and gynecology, to Dr. R. A. Murray, of New-York. The Loomis Prize, a case of instruments for physical diagnosis, to Dr. C. A. Hopper, for the best report of clinics. The Roosa Prize, for the best report of the clinics on diseases of the eye and ear, to Dr. C. E. Hall, of New-Hampshire. The Weisse Prize, for the best report of the lectures on diseases of the skin, to Mr. Geo. D. Hersey.

In the Department of Anatomy, the Mott Medals were awarded as follows:

Gold medal, E. Waitzfelder; silver medal, E. E. Josselyn; bronze medal, G. M. Woodcock.

An address, abounding in delicate humor, was delivered to the graduating class by Dr. W. H. Thomson.

The Doctor quoted illustrations from a treatise on medicine, published in the sixteenth century by Dr. Crook. He asserted that Harvey was not persecuted for his discoveries, as is falsely stated, but that as soon as they were properly demonstrated the profession accepted them. No discovery in medicine has been made which has not been introduced to the public through the regular profession, while the opposition they are blamed for has prevented the acceptance of many theories which are now acknowledged to be absurd, but which through quackery have been more or less popular. He closed with an earnest plea for the endowment of medical schools.

The valedictory address was delivered by Dr. C. E. Beebe, of New-York.

The University Medical College have occupied their new building at the foot of East Twenty-sixth-street for three years, during which time the number of matriculants has steadily increased. During the past Winter the students have numbered upward of 300. Five students who had completed the required time of study failed to pass the recent examination, and were "plucked."

The trustees of the college are endeavoring to obtain an endowment of half a million, with the intention of abolishing the lecture-fee system. A large proportion of this amount has already been pledged it.

The Tenth Assembly District Republicans and the Charter.

A meeting of the Tenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening, at No. 28 Avenue A, Aldermen Kehr, Vice-President, in the chair. After transacting the regular routine business, the following preamble and resolutions, offered by Mr. George S. McWatters, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We, the Republicans of the Tenth Assembly District of the City of New-York see, with regret, the combined efforts of the Tammany Democrats, the Tammany Republicans, and the Press representing each of these parties, to defeat the charter for this City, now before the Legislature of the State, and feeling that the unanimous opposition to this charter, as reported, is grounded, not on principle, but on the fear of the loss of power and patronage to those who now hold offices, and on the hopes that, by defeating the said charter, they may be enabled to again build up that hideous political monster, Tammany Hall; be it therefore

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of the Tenth Assembly District, heartily approve the action of their representative, Jacob M. Patterson, in his efforts to give us a charter that will end political fraud, and secure to this City good government.

Resolved, That we earnestly urge our State Senator, A. Weismann, to use all his influence and power to secure the passage of the charter.

Resolved, That we implore our friends, the Republicans of the State, in the Legislature assembled, to lend a helping hand to emancipate their brethren in this City from their thraldom of that heartless combination, Tammany Hall.

A resolution was also adopted, approving of the School bill introduced into the Assembly by Mr. Patterson.

Reunion of the New-York Wesleyan University Club.

The fifth annual reunion of the New-York Wesleyan University Club was held last evening, at the Astor House, and over sixty ladies and gentlemen were present on the occasion. At 9 o'clock dinner was served, the President of the University, Rev. Daniel P. Kidder, D. D., occupying the chair. Mr. S. H. Olin acted as toast-master. The President congratulated the Alumni of the University on their success in the various spheres of action to which they had been called in the battle of life, and hoped he would have the pleasure of meeting them for many years to come at their annual reunion. Acting President Van Vleck, Profs. Rice and Van Benschoten, Bishop Janes, Judge Geo. G. Reynolds, Dr. Gregory, Chauncey Schaffer, and others, also delivered appropriate speeches. The proceedings were enlivened at intervals with singing and music.

Reunion of the Alumni of Bowdoin College.

The New-York Association of the Alumni of Bowdoin College, Maine, held their third annual reunion at the Westminster Hotel last evening. Dr. Prentiss occupied the chair. Among the company were Prof. Goodwin, Prof. Hitchcock, Rev. Dr. Adams, T. Charlton Lewis, Granville P. Hawes, Dr. B. Ford, Rev. Dr. Henry B. Smith, Dr. Henry Field, and others. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Thomas H. Hubbard; Secretary, James McKean; Treasurer, W. A. Abbott; Executive Committee, Granville P. Hawes, Dr. B. F. Baker, Augustus F. Libby, and S. C. Fessenden.

Resolutions were adopted in reference to the death of Prof. Thomas C. Upham, and of the late Mr. George P. Putman, a graduate of the college, and member of the association. After the business was transacted the company sat down to dinner, and the evening was spent in an enjoyable manner.

Personal.

Inspector-General N. H. Davis, of the United States Army, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Prof. S. G. Cary, of Cambridge, Mass., is at the Hoffman House.

Capt. Haines, of the steam-ship Abyssinia, and Gen. S. E. Marvin, of Albany, are at the New-York Hotel.

Major W. P. Hanxford, of the United States Army; Judge Israel S. Spencer, of Syracuse, and W. S. Hubbell, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Admiral Emmons, R. M. G. Brown, J. D. Bengless, of the United States Navy, and Capt. Alex. Hay, of Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

Judge Samuel F. Jones, of Hartford; Hon. John T. Mitchell, of Washington; William H. Post, of Montana, and J. W. Lees, Chief of the Detective force of San Francisco, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Conclusion of Lusignani's Trial—Verdict of Murder in the First Degree.

The trial of Louis Luigi Lusignani for the murder of his wife, at Dover, N. J., was concluded yesterday in the Morris County Court. Attorney-General Gilchrist having closed his argument for the State, Judge Dalrimple charged the jury, and, after an absence of four hours, they returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. Mr. Childs, for the defense, moved for a stay of proceedings, on the ground that the jury had not been properly guarded, and an opportunity had been afforded to tamper with them. The Court fixed Monday for the hearing of the argument.

Sinking of a Tug-Boat.

Yesterday morning the tug-boat Rescue, belonging to Isaac Meade, of No. 77 South-street, lying at Pier No. 13 North River, sank at her moorings. The sinking of the boat was caused by the carelessness of the fireman, who had charge of the filling of the water-tanks. The crew, consisting of four men, escaped. They lost all their clothing.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Ex-Gov. Morgan paid a visit to Mayor Havemeyer, yesterday.

The Spanish Benevolent Society "La Nacional" gave its annual ball last evening, at Apollo Hall.

The society of Schleswig-Holsteiners gave an entertainment at its rooms, No. 109 Eldridge-street, last night.

Rev. John Weiss lectured on *Ajax*, *Macbeth*, and *Lear*, in Robinson's Hall, East Sixteenth-street, last evening.

Dr. Adelbert Hoepke, formerly connected with the German Press of this City, was interred yesterday in the Lutheran Cemetery.

The "B. H. P." Club gave a calico hop last evening at Irving Hall, and the festivities were participated in by a large number of guests.

The Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments met yesterday, and heard a large number of claims for reduction of assessments.

Alfred H. Smith, brakeman, one of the victims of the late Hudson River Railroad accident, was interred, yesterday, in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Mr. De Cordova will appear at the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Twelfth-street, near Sixth-avenue, this evening, and deliver his lecture on "Our New Clergyman."

In the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, Judge Loew ordered judgment in favor of the Panama Railroad Company against the executors of William Cothral for $16,639 41, borrowed money.

At the meeting of the Republican General Committee on the 19th inst., the name of Samuel Tucker was given as representing the Twenty-first District. It should have been Samuel Luckey.

William H. Clarke, was arrested yesterday on an order charging him with failing to pay alimony decreed by the Court to his wife in a divorce suit. Clarke gave bail in $1,000 and was released.

Michael Benson, No. 609 West Fifty-fifth-street, found the body of an unknown man burnt to death at Brook's lime kiln, foot of Fifty-fifth-street and North River yesterday morning.

The Committee of Seventy have issued a call for a mass-meeting, to be held at Cooper Institute on Tuesday evening. The provisions of the proposed City charter will be the subject for consideration.

From a superficial examination made by Deputy Coroner Marsh yesterday, it would appear that A. W. Fenno, the actor, of Booth's Theatre, died from aneurism of the aorta. Coroner Young will hold an inquest.

Patrick Byrnes, sentenced to one month's imprisonment for adulterating milk, was yesterday released on habeas corpus, the convicting justices having mistaken their jurisdiction. The offense is punishable by fine alone.

The statement in a morning paper that a conference of Government officials had been held on Wednesday, at which it was decided that the District-Attorney should take action against Phelps, Dodge & Co., is without foundation.

In the case of Charles Weed, arrested in this City on Tuesday on a charge of highway robbery in Chicago, a writ of habeas corpus, signed by Judge Brady, was served yesterday upon Justice Ledwith, who will make his return on Monday.

A communication was received by the Board of Police yesterday from the residents of Seventh-street, between Avenues A and B, complaining of disturbances created by a gang of young ruffians who infest the neighborhood. The matter was referred to the Superintendent.

The New-York Moonshine Club, a German humoristic organization, celebrated its fourteenth anniversary by a bal masque at the Turn Hall, last night, which was a well-patronized affair. The Casper Club, a similar organization, also gave a masquerade at the Germania Assembly Rooms.

The Seventh Regiment Armory question has assumed a new phase. An ingenious gentleman proposes to erect a suitable building over the reservoir. It is claimed, among the many advantages which this scheme will confer on the City, that Murray Hill will be relieved of its plague of mosquitoes.

The Commissioners of Docks, yesterday, granted permission to the Oswego and Midland Railway Company to erect corrugated iron sheds on Pier No. 28 North River, and on the slip between Piers Nos. 23 and 24. Commissioner Wood reported that $500,000 due to the Department since June last had not yet been received from the Controller.

The American Pig-iron Manufacturers' Association are in session at the St. Nicholas Hotel. A report presented showed that, with increasing facilities, the supply of iron is short of the demand. The imports for the year show an increase of 242,262 tons over 1871. Total consumption of raw iron, 4,064,618 tons; estimated amount used for railroads, 2,478,500 tons.

BROOKLYN.

Controller Schroeder says that bonds for $1,000,000 will have to be issued to carry on the boulevard improvements. A like sum is required to pay off old contracts.

Theodore Schreimer, a teacher of music, has been missing from his home, No. 70 South First-street, E. D., since the evening of the 11th inst. He was organist at St. Peter and St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church.

Samuel Smith, a car conductor, was yesterday held to bail in the sum of $1,000, to await the action of the Grand Jury. He is charged with having pushed a newsboy, named Edward Curly, off his car, causing severe injuries.

The City Auditor has addressed a communication to the Common Council, showing that between the 1st of May and the 31st of December, 1872, there were 21,431 street-lamps not lighted, and estimating that a reduction of $6,356 53 should be made from the city's gas bills.

Washington's birthday will be generally observed in Brooklyn. The public offices and Court-house will be closed, and the usual salutes fired from Fort Greene. There will not be any parade of the military or citizens. The United Order of American Mechanics will assemble at 8½ A. M. and march to New-York.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The resignation of Capt. Delette as Chief of the Police of Morrisania was accepted, to take effect on the 4th day of March.

Right Rev. Bishop Potter will administer the right of confirmation at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Port Chester, this evening.

Stephen Abbott, a native of England, aged seventy years, for many years a resident of New-Rochelle, committed suicide on Wednesday by cutting his throat with a razor, and died yesterday morning.

The Board of Town Trustees of Morrisania met on Wednesday to hear a report of a committee in regard to money received by T. Mason Oliver, an ex-official of the town, for bringing about the purchase of North Brother Island for hospital and burial purposes. Upon the recommendation of the committee, a resolution was adopted accepting $2,000, with interest thereon, as payment in full of all demands in the matter, and the amount specified was paid.

NEW-JERSEY.

The debt of Camden City is $829,446. The receipts for 1872 were $442,127, and the expenditures $8,000 less.

Over 200 preachers and members attended the Newark M. E. Conference, whose session of two days concluded at Orange yesterday.

Mrs. Aldrich, aged twenty-four, residing at No. 81 Willis-street, Paterson, fell dead yesterday morning while in the act of dressing.

Bishops Janes and Foster delivered addresses at the Methodist Conference, at Orange, yesterday, in connection with the history of the Church in New-Jersey.

The express-train due in Jersey City at 10 o'clock last night, had not arrived at Bristol, Penn., at 10½; the cause of delay, which was unknown, having occurred beyond that point.

On Wednesday night the stable of Robert Elliott, on Broad-street, Trenton, was burned. Five horses valued at $1,600, a quantity of harness and stock were destroyed. Total loss $3,500.

John and Henry Wagner the two men who were injured Wednesday afternoon at the Jersey City Sugar-house, both died yesterday, after suffering intense agony. Their bodies were almost roasted from the hips down.

Henry Ford, a pattern-maker, doing business in Brooklyn, and residing at No. 108 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, attempted suicide by shooting himself yesterday. His injuries are fatal. Domestic and financial troubles unsettled his mind.

A barn owned by Robert Elliott, at Trenton, was destroyed by fire Wednesday night. Five valuable horses were burned. Mr. Elliott was severely injured by falling from a ladder while trying to save his horses. The loss is about $3,500; no insurance.

Murderous Assault—A Negro Stabs a White Man.

Yesterday afternoon James Lautry, Fifty-fifth-street, East River, and James Corrigan were walking down Sixth-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, when they observed a negro named John Moses standing in a doorway. As they passed Corrigan made some remark to Lautry which the negro imagined was an offensive epithet applied to himself. He approached and said: "Did you call me a black ——!" Corrigan disavowed having made any such remark, or that he had heard any other person do so, and passed on a few steps. Moses then accused Lautry of using the expression, but this the latter also denied. A few angry words passed between the men, when Moses drew a sharp-bladed shoe-maker's knife, and stabbed Lautry in the right and left breast, in the right shoulder and the left arm, inflicting five fearful wounds. The negro was captured by an officer of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and locked up. The wounded man was taken to the West Thirtieth Police Station, and attended by Police Surgeon Saville. His wounds, which are probably fatal, were dressed, and he was then removed to Bellevue Hospital. Moses alleges that he was attacked by Lautry and Corrigan, and that he used the knife in self-defense.

The Tax-Payers' Union of Harlem.

The Tax-payers' Union of Harlem met last evening, at One Hundred and Twenty-second-street and Third-avenue, Mr. E. H. Brown presiding. A report was received from a special committee, appointed by the executive body, recommending an amendment to the present act of the Legislature, making it compulsory on the street railroad companies to pave between the tracks, and for three feet at each side. The amendment will be sent to Assemblyman Crary to offer in the Assembly.

Mr. R. H. Gregory, Chairman of the Committee on the Extension of Madison-avenue, reported that they had nothing to do in the matter, the Commissioners having closed the awards and assessments. Parties aggrieved should appeal to the courts.

Mr. Manchester read a statement calling attention to alleged unfairness in the Lexington-avenue opening assessments, which was referred to the Committee on Laws and Ordinances. Mr. Brown said that a new Boulevard, passing through the Twelfth Ward, is provided for in a bill now before the Legislature. The Commissioner of Public Works is made the sole judge of whether the contract system or the days' work plan shall be used in undertakings of this kind. The association, he thought, should appoint a legislative conference committee to watch the matter. The meeting then adjourned.

Cattle Markets.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 20.—Cattle opened a shade firmer, and closed dull at ¼c.@½c. lower; very best sold at 6c.@7¼c.; that generally rated first quality, 5c.@6c.; medium or good fair quality, 4c.@5c.; receipts, 1,361; sales, 1,215. Hogs—Good grades scarce and in good demand, ¼c.@½c. higher; common dull at 6¾c.@7¼c.; receipts, 6,084. Sheep—Light supply; fair demand; sales of fair to extra at 5c.@8c.; receipts, 854.

Havana Markets and Exchange.

HAVANA, Feb. 19, via KEY WEST, Feb. 20.—Sugar quiet and weak; sales of No. 12 Dutch Standard at 10@10¼ reals ₱ arroba. Exchange quiet and steady; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 11@11¼ premium; do., short sight currency, 13@13¼ premium; do., 60 days, gold, 26@26¼ premium. On London, 38¼@39 premium. On Paris, 22¼@23 premium.

[Advertisement.]

Coughs, bronchitis, consumption, arrested and permanently benefited by using cod-liver oil. HAZARD & CASWELL'S COD-LIVER OIL is the purest, sweetest and best.

[Advertisement.]

KEARNEY'S BUCHU, for Bright's disease, diabetes, kidneys, bladder, and urinary organs, male or female. Depot, No. 104 Duane-st.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Henry Chauncey, for San Francisco.—Edward Townsend, Mrs. Joseph Wiley and child, E. J. Russ, W. Llewellyn and sister, Mrs. Kate Durham, Miss Freeman, Arthur Beaumont, R. Hovel, Charles H. Stuart, John Meek, J. F. Powell, J. T. Newton and wife, T. M. Thomas, T. N. Hamilton, Mrs. B. K. Durfee, Mr. Schuler, wife, 4 children, E. Taylor, C. W. Schaffer, DuBois and wife, Benoit Chaperon, G. L. Paine, G. F. Hartwell, Dr. Wm. B. Chamberlain, Miss Jennie Urquhart, John B. Telman, Eben C. Mann, W. F. Perkins, E. A. Healey. Way passengers—A. K. Glenton, Wm. Cannon, G. S. Hulin, E. Gilbert, H. B. Wilson, Davie Vaiin and son, H. N. Cooley, M. R. Stewart, H. Blum, Hon. J. T. Thormgton, son, and 2 daughters, Capt. W. O'Brien, F. Garcia y Garcia, James MacKenzie, Mrs. D. R. Smith, brother, and 5 children, E. L. Belknap, Miss Price, T. A. Gray, William Kennedy, Dr. Alvardo.

In steam-ship General Barnes, for Savannah.—Miss Emma Austin, Mrs. E. Austin and child; H. G. Ulig, Frederick Brandes, Edward Herbert, J. S. Shear, Miss A. Thaxter, Mrs. James G. Gregory, J. E. Gregory, W. Pell, D. S. Munshaw, John F. Harden, Thomas Dixon.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:46 | Sun sets......5:48 | Moon rises..2:06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY

Sandy Hook.2:11 | Gov. Island..3:00 | Hell Gate..4:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........THURSDAY, Feb. 20.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Oceanic, (Br.,) Bristow, Liverpool, Jos. H. Sparks; Wilmington, Holmes, Havana, F. Alexandre & Son; Hammonia, (Ger.,) Voss, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Henry Chauncey, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, S. C., H. R. Morgan & Co.; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship Abbie Perkins, Reynolds, London, Crandall, Bertaux & Co.

Barks Union, Concord, Santiago de Cuba, Evans, Ball & Co.; Mary Nelson, (Br.,) Deshon, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Yumuri, (Br.,) Lane, Guantanamo, Cuba, Waydell & Co.; Beaufort, (Br.,) Thacker, Cork or Falmouth, John C. Seager.

Brigs Asta, (Norw.,) Moller, Rio de Janeiro, Funch, Edye & Co.; Mary Ida, (Br.,) Gardner, Port Johnson, Boyd & Hincken.

Schrs. Sassacus, Ritchie, Point-a-Petre, Guadaloupe, H. A. Vatable & Son; Clara Woodhouse, Mount, Brasos, Woodhouse & Rudd; M. W. Hopper, Hodgdon, Fernandina, Fla., S. C. Loud & Co.; Ida Grant, Curdick, Norfolk, Va., L. R. Staples; Robert Mynam, Phillip, Corpus Christi, Texas, J. A. Stetson; Clara Montgomery, Terjesen, St. Pierre, Mart., G. Wessels; Belle Crowell, Crowell, Baltimore, W. Chalmers; Mary E. Graham, Morris, Savannah, Evans, Ball & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston 17th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Stark, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Phillips, Havana via Key West, (where she put in consequence of a broken shaft,) with mdse. to H. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Alexandrina, (of London,) Sangster, Manila Sept. 20, with mdse. to J. C. Rogers & Co.

Ship Cultivator, Nugent, Liverpool Jan. 2, with mdse. to Williams & Guion. Is anchored outside the Bar.

Bark Progress, (Norw.,) Olsen, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Cecilia, (Ital.,) Corrao, Palermo 75 ds., with fruit to Sgobel & Day. Feb. 7, lat. 27 54, lon. 67 20, saw schr. Semiona steering S. E.; Feb. 11, lat. 31 10, lon. 69 30, fell in with schr. Snow Squall, (of Rockland,) Capt. Norton, from Belfast, Me., for Charleston, S. C., in a sinking condition; took off the crew, and brought them to this port.

Bark Arietta, (of Searsport,) Dowe, Palermo 64 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Jan. 25, lat. 25, lon. 42, spoke brig Amilcare, (Ital.,) from Beyrout, for New-York.

Bark Florence Peters, (of Portland,) Daley, Cienfuegos 22 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brugere & Avales.

Bark Emma, (of Truro, N. S.,) Congdon, Black River, Jam., 20 ds., with logwood to S. de Cordova.

Bark Evelyn, (of Gibraltar,) Hansen, Palermo 70 ds., with fruit to Sgobel & Day—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Bark Sarah Hobart, (of Boston,) Pinkham, Matanzas 12 ds., with melado to order—vessel to Jas. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Jas. E. Ward, Wiley, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to Sheppard, Gandy & Co.—vessel to Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Nyhamn, (Swed.,) Lund, Hartlepool 72 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Benedetto, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Licata 67 ds., with sulphur to Phelps Bros. & Co.

Bark Cardenas, Sundberg, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Geo. W. Roseveit, Harriman, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Giulia, (Ital.,) Culotta, Palermo Dec. 7, with fruit to order.

Bark John E. Holbrook, Leavitt, Messina 69 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Falken, (Norw.,) Christophersen, Bilboa 66 ds., with iron ore and empty barrels to Fischer & Keller—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark N. M. Haven, (of Portland,) Hall, Palermo Dec. 5, with fruit, &c., to Phelps, Bros. & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Samuel D. Carleton, (of Boston,) Freeman, Hong Kong Oct. 31, with tea, &c., to Olyphant & Co.

Bark Axel, (Swed.,) Bengtsen, Bordeaux 70 ds., with mdse. to D. St. Amant & Son—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Venus, (Br.,) Davis, Boston.

Brig L. J. Westaway, (of Prince Edward Island,) Murchison, Inagua 17 ds., with salt to Darrell & Co.

Brig George Harris, Stowers, Cardenas 12 ds., with molasses to B. H. Howell, Son & Co.—vessel to Carver & Barnes.

Brig Venture, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Falker, Rio Grande do Sul Dec. 26, with hides, &c., to Dowley, Corners & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Geo. W. Chase, (of Portland,) Matanzas 8 ds., with molasses to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Brig Amos M. Roberts, (of Boston,) Barker, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to S. C. Loud & Co.

Brig Rabboni, (of Bangor,) Coombs, Malaga, 43 ds., with fruit to Gomes & Arquinbau.

Brig Frank Clark, (of Damariscotta,) Morton, Pensacola 21 ds., with lumber to J. N. Bushnell.

Brig Union, (of St. John, N. B.,) Tufts, Matanzas 19 ds., with sugar and melado to Muller & Bastian.

Brig Silas Alwara, (of St. John, N. B.,) Sureth, Matanzas 13 ds., with molasses to Livingston & Co.

Brig Springbok, of Windsor, N. S.,) Maistrom, Palermo 70 ds., with fruit to Phelps, Bros. & Co.

Brig White Swan, (of Boston,) Halliman, Antiqua Jan. 27th, with old metal to Jas. Powers, of Boston.

Schr. Luela Murchison, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with cotton and naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Kate Brigham, McNair, Seville 50 ds., with mdse. to Thos. Dunham's Nephew & Co. Jan. 23, lat. 24 43 N., lon. 44 38 W., spoke bark N. H. Havens, of Portland, from Palermo, for New-York.

Schr. Jesse B. Smith, Williams, Georgetown, S. C., via Hampton Roads 9 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Wave Crest, Winchenback, Jacksonville 8 ds., with yellow pine to Eppinger & Russell.

Schr. John, Williams, Wilmington, N. C., 11 ds., with naval stores and cotton to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Albert Mason, Rose, Baltimore, with coal to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Z. Stratton, McFadden, Providence, to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. John H. Rapp, Cole, Virginia, to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. Vapor, Applegate, Baltimore, to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. David Sprague, Potter, Nantucket, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Mary and Carrie, Rodgers, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rodgers.

Schr. Laura A. Dodd, White, Newfoundland, with fish to master.

Schr. Fredie Walter, Smith, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. Pathfinder, ——, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. J. B. Knowles, Merrill, Providence.

Schr. James M. Vance, Fort, Virginia.

Schr. Evergreen, Bunce, Greenport.

Schr. Clara, Lippincott, Virginia.

Schr. Watchful, Dill, Providence.

Schr. Oregon, Wilson, Bristol.

WIND—Sunset, light W. N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Hammonia, for Hamburg; Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall; Wilmington, for Havana, via Nassau; General Barnes, for Savannah; South Carolina, for Charleston; Wyanoke, for Norfolk, &c.; ship Tamberlane, for Glasgow; bark Yumuri, for Guantanamo; brig River Queen, for Cadiz; schr. Nellie Bowers, for Havana.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—Arr. steamers McClellan, from Baltimore; Neptune, from New-York.

LEWES, Del., Feb. 20.—Passed up, steamers Midlothian, of the Blue-Cross line, from Liverpool; bark Rosina, from Genoa; brig Alice Tarleton, from Matanzas.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 20.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Almonger, from Messina; bark Inca, from Bremen; bark Manitou, from Matanzas; brig Volant, from Demerara; brigs William Robinson, Charles Wesley, Bownell, and Geo. S. Berry. Passed out, ship Macauly, for Rotterdam; brig Lempi, for Queenstown, and brig O. B. Blanchard, for Liverpool.

In Roads, bark Leda, from Richmond, for Liverpool; schrs. John McGinnis, Ann Turner, and Sarah C. Smith, bound N.

HAVANA, Feb. 19, via Key West, Feb. 20.—The steam-ship City of Havana arrived here this morning.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 20.—Arr. steam-ships Oriental, from Boston, and Saragossa, from Baltimore.

Cld. Bark Alpine, for Liverpool, and schr. John Shay, for Philadelphia.

Sld. steam-ships George Washington, for New-Orleans, and Herman Livingston, for New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Feb. 19.—Arr. brig Atlas, of Bangor, Cadiz Dec. 13, via St. Thomas Jan. 27, for Portland; reports very severe gales on the coast from N. N. E. to S. E. Also arr. schr. Five Sisters, of Machias, San Domingo City, Jan. 21, for Boston; reports spoke 14th inst., lat. 29, lon. 71 30, brig Mallory, (Br.,) 31 ds. from San Domingo City, for Boston; boarded us for provisions, but as we were short ourselves, could not supply them. Also arr. schrs. J. G. Drew, Jacksonville Feb. 1, for Boston; P. L. Whiton, (Rich,) from Virginia, for do.

Sld. schr. Helena, (Br.)

Wind from S. to W. S. W.; fresh; foggy.

FEB. 20—A. M.—No arrivals.

Sld. brig Atlas, schrs. Nathan Clifford, Five Sisters, P. L. Whiton, and M. R. W., (Br.)

No vessels in port.

Wind—W. N. W.; moderate; clear.

European Marine News.

MOVILLE, Feb. 20.—The Anchor line steam-ship Australia, Capt. Hederwick, from New-York Feb. 8, for Glasgow, arr. here yesterday.

STEM-WINDING

WALTHAM WATCHES,

FOR LADIES.

SMALL IN SIZE.

SUBSTANTIAL IN CONSTRUCTION.

ACCURATE IN PERFORMANCE.

ELABORATE IN FINISH.

MODERATE IN PRICE.

A full assortment always on hand, carefully regulated, and ready for immediate use.

HOWARD & CO.,

NO. 865 BROADWAY, above Union-square.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

By authority of a special act of the Legislature of Kentucky, the Trustees announce the Third Grand

GIFT CONCERT

in aid of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, to be given in Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky., on Tuesday, April 8, 1873, on which occasion the best musical talent that can be procured will add pleasure to the entertainment, and Ten Thousand Cash Gifts, aggregating a vast total of

$500,000

CURRENCY

Will be given by lot to the ticket-holders, as follows:

One Grand Cash Gift....................	$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift....................	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift....................	25,000
One Grand Cash Gift....................	20,000
One Grand Cash Gift....................	10,000
One Grand Cash Gift....................	5,000
24 Cash Gifts of $1,000 each.	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of 500 each.	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of 400 each.	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of 300 each.	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of 200 each.	30,000
590 Cash Gifts of 100 each.	59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of 10 each.	90,000

Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash, $500,000

To provide funds for the Concert, 100,000 whole tickets only will be issued, at the following prices: TICKETS, $10; HALVES, $5; QUARTERS, $2 50.

The Library Trustees have secured Hon. ex-Gov. Thos. E. Bramlette, of Kentucky, to take charge of the business of the Concert, who will give personal attention to its details, and see that the instructions of the Board of Trustees are carried out in every particular. Two concerts have already been given, and every gift promptly paid in cash, just as advertised, without discount. This Third Concert will be conducted on like honorable principles, and full details found in circulars free to all.

Since the commencement of these concerts, the Legislature of Kentucky have twice passed votes of commendation of and confidence in the management of the business and appropriation of funds by the Board of Trustees. Aside from the inducement offered for the purchase of tickets in the magnificent gifts, this subject appeals strongly to every lover of literature, and those of philanthropic impulses, who desire to see the great West and South benefited by the largest and most useful Library ever established, out of the New-England States, and which by the special act authorizing the concerts for its benefit, is to be forever free to all citizens of every State. The drawing will be under the supervision of the Trustees of the Library, assisted by the most eminent citizens of the United States.

Complete success is already assured, and buyers who desire to participate in this Concert, must send in their orders at once.

FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
Of Louisville, Treasurer.

All applications for tickets, full programme, and information must be made to Managers of New-York Office,

THOS. H. HAYS & CO.,
General Depot of Supply,
No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

J. & C. JOHNSTON,

BROADWAY, 5TH-AV.,
AND
22D-ST.

OPENING DAY

OF THEIR

NEW

CARPET DEPARTMENT,

Monday, Feb. 24, 1873,

WHEN THEIR

CUSTOMERS

AND

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY

ARE INVITED

TO THE EXHIBITION.

Smalpage & Son,
41-43 MADDOX STREET, BOND STREET,
LONDON, W.
ALSO AGENTS FOR THE
CUNARD & WHITE STAR LINES.

WATCHES.

TIFFANY & CO.,

Union-square,

HAVING COMPLETED THEIR ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF THEIR NEW STEM-WINDING "TIFFANY & CO." WATCHES, NOW OFFER THEM IN TWO SIZES AND VARIOUS STYLES OF CASING. THEY ARE THOROUGHLY ADJUSTED TO HEAT, COLD, AND POSITION, AND THE CHEAPEST AND BEST YET MADE.

28th Annual Report

OF THE

NEW-YORK

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE,

346 and 348 Broadway,

JAN. 1, 1873.

Amount of NET CASH ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1872.........$18,689,747 30

Income.

Premiums and annuities...$6,308,609 [illegible]

Interest received and accrued.........1,228,[illegible]—$7,615,[illegible]

Total..........$26,305,154 41

Disbursements.

Losses by death.........$1,481,130 67

Dividends and return premiums on canceled policies.........2,263,853 67

Life annuities, matured endowments and reinsurance.........50,685 86

Commissions, brokerages and agency expenses.........540,571 35

Advertising and physicians' fees.........111,631 71

Taxes, office and law expenses, salaries, printing, revenue stamps, &c.........[illegible]—$4,931,[illegible]

Total..........$21,374,943 75

Assets.

Cash in Trust Co., in Bank and on hand.........2,362,785 64

Invested in United States, New-York State, and other stocks (market value $4,[illegible]) cost.........4,149,133 [illegible]

Invested in New-York City Bank Stocks (market value $44,377 50) cost.........[illegible]

Real estate.........1,768,174 16

Bonds and mortgages (secured by real estate, valued at $26,000,000, buildings thereon insured for over $11,000,000, and the policies assigned to the Company as additional collateral security).........11,883,384 38

Loans on existing policies (the reserve held by the Company on these policies amounts to $4,089,[illegible] 51).........860,344 [illegible]

Quarterly and semi-annual premiums, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1873.........[illegible]

Premiums on existing policies in course of transmission and collection (estimated reserve on these policies, $809,[illegible], included in liabilities).........372,494 75

Amounts due from agents.........[illegible]

Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1873.........122,[illegible]—$21,374,[illegible]

ADD

Excess of market value of securities over cost.........92,157 39

Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1873, $21,467,000 14

APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:

Amount of adjusted losses due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1873.........$281,842 00

Amount of reported losses awaiting proof, &c.........[illegible]

Amount reserved for reinsurance on existing policies; insuring $117,[illegible] participating insurance at 4 per cent. Carlisle net premium; $1,[illegible] non-participating at 5 per cent. Carlisle net premium).........18,413,[illegible]

Balance of return premiums of 1872, payable during the year 1873.........131,430 78—$19,824,[illegible]

Divisible Surplus, $1,642,424 92

From the undivided surplus of $1,642,424 92 the Board of Trustees has declared a reversionary dividend available on settlement of next annual premium, to participating policies proportioned to their contribution to surplus. The cash value of such reversion may be used on consideration of premium, if the policy-holder so elects.

During the year 3,910 policies have been issued, insuring $27,[illegible].

TRUSTEES:

MORRIS FRANKLIN.....President of the New-York Life Insurance Company.
DAVID DOWS...(David Dows & Co., Flour Merchants) [illegible]
ISAAC C. KENDALL...(Merchant) [illegible]
DANIEL S. MILLER...(Late Dater, Miller & Co., Grocers.)
HENRY K. BOGERT...(Bogert & Kneeland) [illegible]
JOHN MAIRS.........(Merchant) [illegible]
WM. H. APPLETON...(Appleton & Co., Publishers) [illegible]
ROBERT B. COLLINS...(Collins & Brothers, Stationers) [illegible] Broadway.
WILLIAM BARTON.........(Banker) [illegible] Wall-st.
WM. A. BOOTH.........(Booth & Edgar) [illegible] Wall-st.
GEORGE A. OSGOOD.........(Banker) [illegible] Broad-st.
HENRY BOWERS.........(Banker) [illegible]
CHAS. L. ANTHONY...(Anthony & Hall, Dry Goods) [illegible]
SANFORD COBB.....President Eagle Fire Insurance Company, [illegible]
EDWARD MARTIN...(E. Martin & Son, Provisions) [illegible]
EDWIN HOYT...(Hoyt, Sprague & Co., Dry Goods) [illegible]
H. B. CLAFLIN...(H. B. Claflin & Co., Dry Goods) [illegible] Church and Worth sts.
J. F. SEYMOUR...(J. F. Seymour & Co.) [illegible] Warren-st.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D.........[illegible] St. Mark's-place.
WILLIAM H. BEERS...Vice-President of the New-York Life Insurance Company.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice-Pres't & Actuary.
THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.
D. O'DELL, Superintendent of Agencies.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., GEORGE WILKES, M. D., Medical Examiners.
CHARLES WRIGHT, M.D., Assistant Medical Examiner.

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